"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, rain or snow by tonight and Thursday; northeasterly winds, increasing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,242. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS GAIN WEST OF VERDUN; PARIS VIEWS SHIFTING OF ATTACK AS ADMITTING PARTIAL FAILURE

FRENCH LOSE AT AVOCOURT

Forced to Retire from Woods With the Loss of 2,500 Prisoners.

GERMANS USE LIQUID FIRE

Counterattacks by French Fail, but Germans Make No Further Assaults.

BOMBARDMENTS CONTINUE

French Positions West of Meuse Violently Shelled—Intermittent Firing to the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A new part of the field on the west of the Meuse is now being tried, on the chance of its yielding the German Army something better than it has won in the last month before Verdun. All yesterday morning the heavy batteries on and about Montfaucon were directed against the French front to the south of Malancourt, and the infantry attack thus prefaced followed in the afternoon.

This district is the meeting point of the two French armies of the Argonne and Verdun. This westward extension of the German attacks is something very like a confession of failure; for if the Douaumont and Vaux positions, only four miles north of Verdun, cannot be carried, what is the hope at this point, twelve miles to the west-northwest?

However, a division of fresh troops, brought up not from the local but from the general reserve, was launched against the east end of Malancourt Wood, and, although as a whole broken with heavy loss, obtained a foothold in a section of the French trenches. The attack was renewed last evening, under cover of a very heavy and nearly continuous bombardment, and pursued throughout the night with some success.

Retiring step by step and driving back charge after charge, the French abandoned a small wood to the northeast of Avocourt and fell back to the intrenched ridge behind which lies the village of Avocourt. The enemy lost very heavily in these engagements, and no importance attaches to the few hundred yards of ground he gained.

French Lose Avocourt Wood.

LONDON, March 21.—German troops last night drove the French from strongly fortified positions in Avocourt Wood, near Malancourt, northwest of Verdun. These gains were made by infantry attacks following intense artillery "preparation," the assaulting columns spraying the defenders with liquid fire. Berlin reports the capture of 2,500 unwounded prisoners.

French counterattacks were unsuccessful; on the other hand, though a violent bombardment was maintained all day in the Malancourt region, the Germans attempted no further attack today. Intermittent bombardments are reported east of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

Bavarians Led the Assault.

The text of today's official statement from Berlin is as follows:

West of the Meuse, Bavarian regiments and battalions of Württemberg landwehr, after careful preparations, stormed the entire strongly fortified French positions in and near the forest northeast of Avocourt. In addition to considerable sanguinary losses the enemy has so far incurred losses amounting to thirty-two officers, including two in command of regiments, and more than 2,500 men in unwounded prisoners, and much war material, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained. Counterattacks attempted by the enemy did not bring him any advantage, but, on the contrary, inflicted further serious losses upon him.

East of the Meuse the situation is unchanged.

Following is the text of the French night communiqué:

In the Argonne there has been grenade fighting at Haute Chevauchee. Our artillery shelled the German works in the neighborhood of the road between Vienne-le-Château and Binarville.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued violently in the region of Malancourt, on the village of Esnes, and Hill 104. Counter-shelled with great energy by our artillery, the enemy made no attempt to attack in the course of the day.

There was an intermittent bombardment at several points of the front east of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

In Lorraine our artillery was active against the German organizations north and east of Embermenil.

In Upper Alsace our artillery took under its fire enemy troops which had debouched from Niederlarg, southeast of Seppois.

One of our pilots today brought

Continued on Page 3.

Florida-Atlanta-Carolina Resorts. Four steel trains daily. Get Booklets. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,184 Broadway.—Advt.

Germans' Liquid Fire Turned Upon Themselves In Their Latest Attack on Verdun Defenses

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—Among the wounded brought to Paris this morning from Verdun was a corporal of territorials, who lived for two years in New York. He gives the following description of the German flame attacks and the means of defense against them:

"The general effect of the 'Flammenwerfer' is just the opposite of that of water being thrown on a blaze. I once saw New York firemen fighting a fourteen-story warehouse fire near Nineteenth Street. The water spurted up in bright columns whose ends were lost in smoke. The flame jets in the daylight look exactly the same from a distance. One sees a little group holding a hose with a bright jet spurting before them into the rolling, billows of smoke—only this time our trenches were in the midst of the smoke clouds.

"We carried big oblong shields of interwoven osier, covered with dry clay, against which the flaming liquid fell harmless, but the smell was terrible—almost suffocating—although we were wearing masks.

"Our battalion held the trenches just inside Avocourt Wood. Sunday night's bombardment had smashed them badly, but we were sheltered in holes, and our artillery so disorganized the enemy when they were massing for attack that we had time to link up the shell holes within the trenches and fixed the barbed wire in position.

"About 11 word came to expect an assault, when suddenly my Lieutenant, peering at the enemy through his glasses, cried: 'The damned swine! They're trying that again!' We had had experience of a flame attack before near Neuville. He passed me the glasses, at the same time ordering the men to get their shields ready. I saw the Boches running forward in groups of four or five to a series of small mounds in front of their trench and about twenty yards distant from ours.

"Sheltered by the mounds, they stood with legs wide apart, exactly like firemen; then, just as the Lieutenant grabbed the glasses, the flame began spurting along the line from north to south. Of course our sharpshooters were firing all the time, but the enemy kept sweeping us with a hail of bullets.

"After that it was a nightmare of smoke and flame. We could never have held the line—for the enemy charged almost immediately, the flame-throwers advancing with them—except for the 75s, which made utter havoc of that attack. One shell exploded a flame-juice container, or tore the hose, and the blazing liquid caught a big block of Boches, who ran, madly screaming in all directions. Other flamethrowers fell, turning their hose against their comrades, with a like result.

"Then our turn came; we riddled their whole line with bullets. When the smoke cleared, their front was carpeted with dead, while we could still see others running about shrieking or rolling on the ground in an effort to extinguish the flames. They must have lost the best part of the regiment on a sector only half a kilometer long.

"Flame attacks might scare Chinamen or negroes, but against French trenches, supported by French guns, they are worse than useless. The attackers nearly always suffer more than the defenders. We had about seventy men burned altogether—less than a score of whom were hurt enough to be sent to hospital.

"I stopped a shell splinter that afternoon, and so missed the night attack; but we heard that they took our position later by a regular massed charge, after two more flame attacks had broken down. It's a useless, beastly way of fighting, and accomplishes little except to make the defenders more savage and determined.

"Please add that I also heard my battalion wasn't beaten, but pushed back by numbers, with none but a few badly wounded taken prisoners."

RUSSIAN VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

Destroy Strong Fortifications on the Dniester Held by Enemy for Six Months.

BUT GARRISON GETS AWAY

Abandons Transports and Cuts Through Uscieczko—Czar's Troops Mass in South Poland.

LONDON, March 21.—Austrian forces, operating northwest of Uscieczko, on the Dniester River, near the Bukowina border, were forced by the pressure of the Russians to evacuate the bridgehead fortifications and to abandon their transports. Under cover of night they succeeded in reaching the Austrian advance posts northwest of Zale Szczyky, north of Czernowitz, according to the Austrian official statement issued today, which reads as follows:

After six months of brave defense the bridge fortifications northwest of Uscieczko collapsed on Sunday evening and were evacuated. Although the Russians succeeded in the morning in causing by means of explosions a breach 300 meters wide, the garrison, which was attacked by forces eightfold superior, held out seven hours longer, notwithstanding all losses, in the face of the most violent artillery and infantry fire. It was not until 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the commanding officer, Colonel Pflanckh, determined to evacuate the destroyed fortifications.

Smaller detachments and the wounded men reached the south bank of the Dniester in boats. Soon, however, it was necessary to abandon the transports under the concentric fire of the enemy. There remained for our brave troops, composed of Emperor's Dragoons and sappers, only one way to escape capture. They were under the necessity of cutting a way through Uscieczko, which was strongly occupied by the enemy, to our troops ensconced on the heights north of Zale Szczyky.

The march directly through the enemy's position succeeded. Under cover of the night Colonel Pflanckh led his heroic troops to our advanced posts northwest of Zale Szczyky, where he arrived early Monday morning.

The battles for the bridge fortifications at Uscieczko will remain for all time a glorious page in the annals of our army.

Copenhagen advices say a dispatch to the Politiken from Berlin says that a great concentration of Russian troops is occurring in Southern Poland. It is

Continued on Page 2.

CURB REICHSTAG'S U-BOAT DEBATE

Bethmann Hollweg Hopes to Kill Conservative and Liberal Moves in Committee.

CHANCELLOR AS A TARGET

Militants Cling to von Tirpitz and Would Like to See Him Premier.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21.—Internal politics is increasingly provoking interest here, but the American correspondents who hoped that the submarine question would be thoroughly debated in the Reichstag, since even the German censor would hardly have attempted to suppress reports of Reichstag speeches, are likely to be disappointed, for the Chancellor appears to hold the whip hand, and there is every reason to believe that the Government forces are using every means at their command to stave off anything approaching a wide-open debate in the Reichstag.

Unless present signs are deceptive, this will be accomplished by smothering the Conservative and National Liberal submarine motions in the Committee on Ways and Means. This committee will hold a special meeting on Wednesday before the Reichstag reopens to decide what shall be done with the resolutions. Presumably they will first be turned over to the Budget Committee, where they probably will be discussed in confidence and left to die there with the hearty approval of the Government. It is certain that pressure is being brought to bear to prevent a submarine debate in the Reichstag. Not the least of the means is an appeal to the patriotism of all Germans and pointing out of the effect that open dissension and a big political fight on the submarine question would have on Germany's enemies, neutral nations and the populace at home.

Chancellor's Friends Confident.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—Friends of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, are now quite confident that he has well in hand the political situation connected with the displacement of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine, and that there need be no fear that it will develop into what is termed a Chancellor's crisis. They believe the National Liberal and Conservative resolutions, calling for unlimited use of submarines against hostile vessels, with the ex-

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Soon May Move for Peace, Advices from Gerard Indicate

Chancellor Intimates to Ambassador That His Government Mainly Desires to Regain Its African Possessions—Envoy, Impressed by Potentialities of Situation, Cancels Contemplated Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Indications that Germany is preparing to make a definite movement in the direction of peace have been given to this Government by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin. An official dispatch received here from Mr. Gerard tells of an interview he had with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. While it is understood that what was said by the Chancellor resembled the previous statements from high German officials that the Imperial Government stood ready to make peace at any time, the impression has been obtained that Germany has reached the point where she is considering the advisability of taking the initiative in proposing an ending of hostilities.

Ambassador Gerard apparently was so impressed with what was said to him that he has decided not to leave Berlin on a vacation. It should be explained that heretofore when pressed in cabled messages by Secretary Lansing to take a rest, Mr. Gerard indicated that he did not care to go away from the German capital. Very recently, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Lansing, he promised to avail himself of the offer of a leave of absence, but said he did not desire to leave Berlin at this time. It now seems to be clear that even this conditional promise has been withdrawn by Mr. Gerard in view of the prospect that he may be called upon within a comparatively short time to exercise whatever influence he may possess to help along the cause of peace.

There is no warrant, however, for reports that this Government has been asked by Germany to use its good offices in the direction of bringing peace to Europe. While officials are profoundly reticent as to what information has been received from Mr. Gerard with regard to peace prospects, it seems to be certain that not even a hint that President Wilson would be acceptable as the peacemaker has come to Washington from Berlin.

Would Not Approach United States.

On the contrary, it is well understood generally that the feeling against the United States among Germans is so strong that only an unwise Government would endeavor to call on this country to take the initiative in such a move. But there appears to be a basis for the expectation that other neutral nations may be approached in this connection, and, while the unpopularity of the United States in Germany will serve as a bar to any immediate American participation in a peace movement, ultimately President Wilson may be invited to take a hand in the attempt at settlement.

Opinion differs here concerning the apparent intention of the German Government to take advantage of the first available opportunity to see that a peace movement is encouraged. In some quarters the view prevails that the German Government is merely seeking at this time to earn the commendation of the neutral world by having the idea disseminated that the great conflict should come to a close without delay.

There have been indications recently that Germany has embarked on the policy of endeavoring to gain the good opinion of the nations that have not been brought into the war. The enforced retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, with the prospect of the abannonment or his particular phase of "frightfulness"—that of the submarine—has been pointed to as evidence of the attitude of Germany. Many things that have occurred recently have tended to emphasize this impression among observers, and their conclusion has been that in taking this course Germany was paving for her appearance before a peace tribunal. The idea prevails among these observers, most of whom are well qualified to interpret international developments, that Germany feels that she would have a better understanding when the time for discussing peace terms came if neutral nations became impressed with the idea that Germany was not as bad as she had been painted.

The other view is that Germany knows that her cause is lost and is seeking by various means to save what she can out of the wreck. One of these means is the pointed suggestion from German sources that peace is in sight. But the German Government is seeking to convey the impression that it is Germany which is willing to make sacrifices in order to prevent further bloodshed and that she is generous enough to treat when the prestige of victories on land are with her, instead of waiting until her adversaries are placed in a worse position and will come to her with pleas for a cessation of hostilities.

No New Terms Advanced.

The understanding prevails here that in his conversation with Ambassador Gerard the Imperial Chancellor did not advance any new terms or, for that matter, indicate an intention to modify Germany's old terms of peace. The Chancellor apparently talked freely with the Ambassador concerning the details of a settlement which would be acceptable to Germany. It is not known that the Chancellor made any definite statement with regard to the withdrawal of German forces from Belgium and the restoration of that kingdom to its Government, but other details of the peace program which had been given to the world from inspired German sources from time to time within the last year or so were reiterated by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg.

Heretofore the inspired German suggestions with regard to terms of peace have included the restoration of Belgium, the withdrawal of German forces from Northern France, an autonomous Government for Poland, protection of German interests in the Near East, the adjustment of the Balkan problem in German interests, possibly the cession of Bessarabia by Russia to Austria, and the restoration to Germany of her colonial possessions. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is credited with having impressed upon Ambassador Gerard that Germany's main desire was to see that she regained her African possessions. Taken in connection with the understanding that has prevailed in inside circles here, this indicates that the German Government desires a settlement which would enable her, probably through a policy of give and take, to retain her African possessions with some adjacent territory. Germany, it is said, desires to concentrate her colonial holdings and would be willing to forego ownership in the insular possessions which have been taken from her since the war was begun.

It is known also that when she goes into a peace conference Germany will insist upon the negotiation of commercial treaties that will give her the open door into countries in which, according to her contention, she has been kept from competing by Great Britain, France, and others of her present enemies.

President to Make No Move.

There is good reason to believe that President Wilson will not seize the apparent opportunity presented by the conversation between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Ambassador Gerard to tender his good offices to Germany or her enemies with the object of paving the way for peace. No encouragement has been offered in any quarter that the President's appearance in the rôle of peacemaker would be agreeable to the belligerents. At the outset of the war he made a tender of the good offices of the United States, and after this had been rejected by all of the belligerents, placed himself upon record as standing ready at any time to serve the European contestants in the interests of an amicable adjustment of their differences. That offer still stands, but the President, it is believed, would not feel justified in again taking the initiative.

No word has ever reached Washington in any official way that Great Britain or her partners in the war would be inclined to enter into peace negotiations while Germany held her present position in those parts of Europe which she has conquered. All appearances denote that a peace move by Germany at this time would not be acceptable to her enemies unless accompanied by radical assurances that would lay the foundation for a peace treaty that would remove the menace of German militarism. According to what is said in well-informed Teutonic quarters, the greatest bar to a definite effort toward peace on Germany's part has been the attitude of her enemies that the conflict should not end until Germany has been crushed.

The German intimation that peace is in sight has not created surprise in some quarters. The battle of Verdun has been regarded in these quarters as Germany's last desperate effort, and the belief has prevailed that in making this long-drawn-out assault she virtually exhausted her military resources at the moment when the Russian forces were marching victoriously into the Sultan's possessions, when the Turkish people were clamoring for food and their Government seeking an opportunity to withdraw from the war, and when France and England were getting their second wind and preparing to prosecute the conflict with greater vigor than ever.

For the last fortnight the impression that Germany was beaten has been growing steadily, and within the last two or three days that impression has become conviction in the minds of many well-informed persons. The conference now under way in Paris between statesmen and high-ranking military officers of all the belligerent Governments represented in the Entente is being watched with great interest in Washington, and it would not create surprise here if its outcome accelerated the apparent effort of Germany to initiate peace negotiations.

General Conscription in Britain Urged; Expert Calls Army's Need of Men Critical

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—In a long article in which he emphasizes the necessity for the immediate calling up of all available soldiers, The Times military correspondent says:

"The gravity of the recruiting failure has not been explained to the country by Government speakers, and unless the consequences of this failure are faithfully explained the Ministers are not likely to obtain that strong public support which they must surely desire for the drastic measures that are needed to secure victory.

"The state of the army in regard to numbers is critical. Leaving aside the Colonial contingents, we have seventy divisions at home and abroad. In order to complete these divisions and maintain them in the field our need at the beginning of the year was 1,400,000 men. It was hoped that the Earl of Derby's scheme would give us this number, but the estimates proved illusory and the whole fabric of our military power is now consequently threatened.

"These 1,400,000 men must be found as soon as possible, because the operations will reach the maximum of violence during the Summer and early Autumn. A minimum of four months is needed for training, so we must get the men into training immediately."

The writer in conclusion urges the cancellation of all certified trades or exempted employment and the adoption immediately of general military service for the period of the war for all men of military age, whether married or unmarried.

The Morning Post in an editorial along lines similar to those taken by The Times military correspondent notes that the Liberal Party's War Committee yesterday passed a resolution to the effect "that as the number of single men provided for under the Compulsion act is insufficient to meet the national requirements the principle of compulsion should be extended to the married men."

The editorial adds that the passage of any such measure in the House of Commons would mean the resignation of Premier Asquith, inasmuch as the Premier declared a few weeks ago that any further extension of the principle of compulsion would have to be carried out by a Government of which he was not a member.

The Daily Express says that all the remaining groups of married men who enrolled under the Derby act will be called out next Saturday or Monday.

Derby Rebukes Married Men.

"The German Emperor will not wait and the War Office cannot wait, or we might be able to consider and even concede some of your demands."

This was the gist of a brief reply given today by the Earl of Derby to a deputation of married men who had attested and who demanded the enrolment of every unmarried man before calling up the others. The deputation also urged the substitution of general military service as an alternative to the existing system. Lord Derby added:

"No matter whether married or single, every man should be prepared to defend his country."

The Director of Recruiting explained that every effort was being made to release single men from munitions and other work, but the immediate release of all single men, he said, would disorganize both the munitions supplies and the general trade of the country, as married men would need training in order to take their places.

The agitation on the part of married men against a call to the colors before eligible single men have all joined the army is increasing in intensity. In some of the London suburbs, such as Dulwich and Camberwell, posters calling up groups of married men who have attested have been torn down. Police are searching for the offenders.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

PERSHING SENDS A FLYING COLUMN TO CRUCES, WHERE VILLA, FLEEING, IS AGAIN ATTACKED BY MEXICANS

Radio and Telegraph to Pershing Fail; Communication With Army in Field Cut Off

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 21.—Wire communication between the United States and General Pershing's punitive expedition in Northern Chihuahua was at a standstill tonight, it was announced officially from military headquarters here. The army wireless station at Casas Grandes failed shortly before 6 o'clock. If the break in the wireless is not repaired shortly it will be necessary to depend on mounted couriers to carry dispatches.

Major W. R. Sample, commandant here, announced it was discovered today that the field telegraph line, running from Columbus to a point thirty miles south of the border, had been cut in twenty-eight places, eight miles of wire being carried away in one place. He said it was possible, because a large part of the wire was strung along the ground, that some of the breaks had been caused by trucks passing over them. He explained also that previously the wireless station here had experienced difficulty in operating at night because it uses the same wave lengths as the large stations at Arlington, Va.; San Francisco, and Panama.

Mexican Wires Cut, Probably by Villa

General Gavira at Juarez admitted tonight that he had failed to restore Mexican wire communications with Casas Grandes, and it was practically conceded by the Mexican officials that the cutting of those wires was the result of a raid by Villa forces on the railroad. The extent of the raid and the damage done was either unknown or suppressed.

FUNSTON APPEALS FOR MORE TROOPS

Fifth Cavalry Ordered to Mexico to Protect 100-Mile Line of Communications.

SCOPE OF CHASE WIDENING

All Available Soldiers in the United States May Be Required for Task.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 21.—General Pershing, in his operations against Francisco Villa, suggested yesterday that another regiment be sent to him, and today General Funston asked the War Department for what he characterized as an adequate force.

It was announced at General Funston's headquarters that the Fifth Cavalry, of which one squadron is at Fort Myer, Va., another at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the third at Fort Sheridan, Ill., would be transported to the border at once and sent forward along General Pershing's line of communication to Casas Grandes. Pershing's line is already more than 100 miles long. Whether he had asked for more troops General Funston would not say.

The only reason given for strengthening General Pershing's force, known by the public generally to be considerably more than 4,000 men, was that Pershing's field of operations had become so extended that his main line of communication and the subsidiary lines were weaker than they should be.

"Merely a precautionary move," was the way General Funston answered all questions as to his motives in asking more troops.

When asked if the reported movement of troops of the de facto Mexican Government from the interior to posts on the border and the alleged fact that Carranza troops in one or two instances had failed to co-operate in the pursuit of Villa had anything to do with his decision he declined to answer.

Uneasiness at Headquarters.

Some uneasiness was displayed for a moment at his headquarters today when it was reported that the telegraph wires between Casas Grandes and the border had been cut, but an official report stating that the line out was a "buzzer" line General Pershing had laid and that it had been broken accidentally by some of the American forces crossing it allayed apprehension.

It is believed here that General Funston is not worried by reports of alleged growing antagonism among Carranza troops, although he is carefully studying all reports on that phase of the situation.

It has not been forgotten at his headquarters, however, that Villa has many more troops somewhere in Northern Mexico than the few hundred said to be riding with him in his flight. Realizing the mobile character of Villa's bandits, it was not considered wise to expose General Pershing's lines too much.

Lake Babricora, toward which one of Pershing's columns was reported yesterday to be moving, is almost 200 miles from the border, and by the time the columns directed toward Carmen and Namiquipa arrive at their destinations they also will be almost as far south. South of Casas Grandes the cavalry detachments that are following the trails into the heart of the country where Villa is believed to have gone are operating in a triangle of approximately 8,000 square miles in area.

The scope of chase for Villa has grown larger than even many military men believed it would. It was pointed out that if it became necessary to extend the operations much more it might be necessary to move into the field almost all the remaining available forces of the regular army, eliminating some 20,000 men now in the Southern Department, on duty in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, along the border. General Funston explained today that he could not well spare any of those for the operations in Mexico, because it was equally necessary to guard the frontier. Scores of demands at General Funston's headquarters for protection against bandit raids are being made by farmers and citizens of towns along the border.

Army at Home Depleted.

Except four and one-third regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and what amounts to about a regiment and a half of field artillery, all troops of the regular United States Army either are already in the border territory and in Mexico, or are on foreign service. This does not include the coast artillery corps or all engineer troops, signal corps companies, and field hospital and ambulance companies.

Regiments left in the United States, exclusive of those in the Southern De-

Continued on Page 2.

TWO ARMY FLIERS LOST IN DESERT

Are Long Overdue at Advanced Base and Army Authorities Start Search.

FOOD SUPPLY IS LIMITED

Theory That Engine Trouble Forced Aviators to Land in Some Desolate Place.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 21.—Major William R. Sample announced tonight that nothing had been heard from two army aeroplanes which started for Casas Grandes on Sunday, but which the field wireless from that base said had not reached there.

The aeroplanes were manned by Lieutenants Robert H. Willis and E. S. Gorrell, and were two of eight which were sent south. As they flew at considerable altitude, it is not thought they were hit by snipers.

One theory is that engine trouble developed and that the aviators were compelled to alight in some desolate district to make repairs.

The army authorities have started to search for the missing aviators, who are lost somewhere in the desert foot-hills of the Sierra Madre. They had only three days' rations and two small canteens of water when they left here.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 24.—Instructions were issued today to drivers of every motor truck leaving here to watch for traces of the missing aviators and their planes. It is believed also that some of the six aeroplanes which arrived safely at Casas Grandes are being employed in the search.

The eight planes started from here late on Sunday for the flight over 110 miles of desert and mountains through the Casas Grandes Valley to join the expeditionary force. None of the aviators was accompanied by a mechanician or by an observer, and shortly after the flight began the two planes were detached from the others. Nothing has been heard from either since.

Army men admitted tonight that with the two fliers forty-eight hours overdue at Casas Grandes there was much concern for their safety. It was pointed out, however, that the delay did not indicate necessarily that the aviators had met with serious troubles. Members of the aero corps cling to the hope that they may have encountered engine trouble and been forced to land for repairs in some unfrequented region.

It was pointed out that Lieutenant W. G. Kilner, who started with one of the planes on Sunday, was forced to return here after flying only a dozen miles over the Mexican border. After making trifling repairs he again started, and reached the advanced base safely. It also was pointed out that it was possible that in landing in the rocky region over which they were to fly their planes might have been wrecked, and that the two officers might now be struggling to make their way to some settlement.

Reports reaching here indicate that the civilian scouts accompanying the punitive expedition were leading small detachments of cavalry into the wildest parts of the district in the search for the two Lieutenants. Army men here said tonight that efforts would be made to expedite the search, since the men carried only a limited food supply, and that both this and their water supply may have been lost if their machines were wrecked. Hope is based on the fact that both men are athletes and are well able to care for themselves in emergencies. Lieutenant Willis is 28 years old and was appointed to the army from South Carolina, while Lieutenant Gorrell is 24 and was appointed from Maryland. Both took part in the recent flight of army planes from Fort Sill, Okla.

A wireless from the field army says one aeroplane that arrived was partly wrecked in a fifty-foot fall. Lieutenant T. S. Bowen suffered a broken nose and other slight injuries. The wind was high and showed a tendency to whirl. Several attempts of the aviators to fly had been frustrated previously by the wind conditions before the Lieutenant was hurt in trying to ascend.

A NANNY GOAT WANTED by Mary Pickford at the Hippodrome Sunday. Address the management.—Advt.

OUTCOME IS NOT KNOWN

News of the American Columns Cut Off as Conflict Is Waged.

RAIDERS MAY YET SCATTER

Doubt Now That Their Leader Was in Command at the Namiquipa Battle.

ARMS SMUGGLERS SOUGHT.

Suspected Mexicans Along the Boundary Arrested—Sonora Decrees Are Radical.

Pershing Report Indicates That Mexicans Are Aiding

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Pershing, leading the American expeditionary forces in Mexico, reported to the War Department today that he had reached a point near Villa and his outlaws. It was made clear in the dispatch that General Pershing believed the troops of the de facto Government were co-operating in the bandit hunt and that it is quite possible Villa may be trapped.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—American troops have been dispatched in a separate flying column to Lea Cruces to aid in fighting Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws, who have been forced into another battle with the Carranza troops near that point. This information was in a wireless report received early today at the United States Army station in Columbus, N. M. Later wireless communication was interrupted.

Wire trouble north of Casas Grandes also interrupted communication today and Carranza officials here were without details of the Namiquipa battle in which Colonel Cano was reported to have defeated Villa.

With the Carranza troops pushing steadily to the north and the two American columns moving southward, Villa can only turn into the mountain ranges on his flanks should he try to avoid battle. If the outlaw decides to flee into the mountains he probably will break up his command into small bands and enter the puzzling trails of the Sierra Madres which he knows so well.

In army circles today it was said that within twenty-four hours after word is received that Mexican railways can be used by the American troops supplies can be rushed south to General Pershing in huge quantities. General Bell has made every preparation for quick loading of supplies. The Mexico Northwestern is the road that would be used if the Carranza Government assents to the United States proposal. Speed in transportation is expected because scores of American engineers who formerly worked in Mexico have volunteered to operate the trains.

Villa's Presence Doubted.

In the absence of any news from either General Pershing or General Gavira tonight there was nothing left but conjecture as to the details of the fighting between Villa forces and the Carranza forces, said to have occurred near Namiquipa. There was a strong belief that Villa was not personally involved in whatever fighting had occurred. It seemed reasonably certain that the bandit chief could not have been at Namiquipa and at the various places at which he was said to be in advices to General Gavira in the last week.

If it is true that Villa clashed at Namiquipa with Carranza troops in a general battle in which he was defeated, it appears highly probable that by this time his followers have come in contact with the American columns. The advance guard of the Americans was reported yesterday at El Valle, only thirty-five miles from Namiquipa. It is believed, however, that Villa would not risk an open fight with General Pershing's troops, but would split his men into small parties and indulge in his favorite guerrilla tactics.

In spite of reassuring reports from Washington there was no lessening today in the tension along the border and no weakening in the freely expressed belief that there was serious disaffection among the Carranza troops. The proposed protocol between the American Government and General Carranza did not alter this opinion.

It was declared that the First Chief's actions by no means reflected the attitude or wishes of all the Mexican people, and that large numbers of the troops under his command had been former adherents of Villa and other factional chiefs who still had strong claims on their sympathies.

Other developments indicated that the American military authorities here consider the situation along the border as

far from satisfactory. On the advice of Captain Moses, commander of the cavalry troop at Fabens, thirty miles east of here, Dr. Charles R. Ricker, the medical officer with the troops, sent his wife and family to El Paso. They were followed by five other American women residents, including the two school teachers, who closed the local schools. Captain Moses said, however, that he had experienced no trouble and did not expect any. He said he had advised the departure of Mrs. Ricker and her children simply because he did not believe scantily populated points along the border were good places for women and children at present.

Round Up Suspected Mexicans.

Texas Rangers and the cavalry patrols have commenced a round-up of Mexicans along the frontier who are suspected of being Villa partisans and of being engaged in the smuggling of ammunition across the Rio Grande, a practice that is admittedly going on. Seven of these men were sent into El Paso today from eastern frontier villages, and five have been arrested at Ysleta, twelve miles east of here. At the latter place the civilian residents say that the customs officials and rangers discovered a plot to ship rapid-firing guns across the border. Arrests were made, but the authorities refused to make any statement as to whether guns had been seized or had reached Mexico.

Meantime the situation in Sonora becomes increasingly serious, due to the action of the Military Governor, P. Elias Calles, who is said to have entered on a campaign to drive from the State all persons connected in any way with the Cientifico or old Diaz party.

The gravest fears are felt as to the possible effect of his actions on American and other foreign interests. His demand that La Colorada Mining Company of New York reopen its mines at Hermosillo has been followed by an announcement that a decree was about to be issued cancelling all concessions granted in the Huerta and Villa régimes. This decree will affect many mining companies, public utilities corporations and other concerns which Americans and other foreigners either control or are interested in. At the same time he has ordered all the Catholic clergy from the State.

One of Calles's recent proclamations, couched in fiery language, called on the people to "exterminate the breed of cientificos," who, he declared, were responsible for the impoverishment of the people and all the evils which have overtaken Mexico.

Interesting sidelights on how the American soldiers are faring in Mexico are reaching here through members of the expeditionary force who are sent back from the front as couriers. They say there is considerable suffering on account of the intense heat of the day and the sharp cold at night. Some of the officers have ordered sleeping coats lined with lambs' wool. The infantrymen are especially affected by the sand any many are suffering with swollen and blistered feet, caused by the grains sifting into their shoes while on the march.

SOLDIER FOUND WOUNDED.

Cavalryman on a Box Car Shot Through the Head.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 21.—An unidentified trooper of the First United States Cavalry, stationed here, was found tonight in a wounded condition at Rodes, N. M., and brought to a local hospital. He was shot through the head. Army surgeons said his recovery was doubtful.

The soldier was found in a box car that had been placed on a side track at Rodes. Near him was an army revolver. According to railroad employes, the car had been taken to Rodes from here.

Whether the cavalryman was shot accidentally or had attempted suicide had not been determined tonight. Surgeons stated that there was no powder marks near the wound, as probably would have been the case had the soldier shot himself. It was declared at the hospital that the revolver found in the car was of a style that had resulted in several accidents because of the fact that it was easily discharged.

HOSPITAL CORPS AT BORDER.

One Arrives at Columbus, Whence Another Has Entered Mexico.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 21.—Another field hospital corps arrived here this morning, but only one has gone to the troops in Mexico. The Twelfth Cavalry left here this morning for the front and new units are arriving nightly. Fourteen motor trucks loaded with provisions left this morning for Casas Grandes in a blinding sandstorm. To facilitate the transportation of supplies it is planned to transfer from full to empty motor trucks on the way.

A car has been fitted up as a telegraph office here. It is now kept open at night, with two operators working over dispatches, while censors sit beside them reading the messages by the light of kerosene lamps.

Horses and mules with the American force in Mexico are suffering from heat. Veterinarians with the expedition reported today that twelve mules were missing, and requested that horse clippers be sent by motor truck at once to be used in relieving the animals.

A cavalry unit and additional artillery have arrived at this base. A regiment of infantry and another regiment of cavalry are on the way here.

FIELD KITCHENS BEING BUILT.

Army Gets Cooks and Bakers from Hotels of El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—Civilian clerks, checkers, and roustabouts for the Quartermaster's Corps are being obtained here from all of the labor agencies and rushed to Columbus, N. M., to handle the supplies now being sent through there daily for the army base. As all of the Quartermaster Corps men of the enlisted force have gone to the new base at Casas Grandes, the Columbus base has been placed in charge of civilians.

Supplies are being rushed to Casas Grandes. Field bakeries are being loaded, and the local hotels and restaurants discovered today that the army was taking their bakers and cooks. Because the troops now marching in and with the columns are not in one place long enough to establish field kitchens the Government is having soup wagons built like those in use in the German Army, and these will be taken with the column wherever it goes in Mexico.

Sergeant L. L. Buzzacott, who invented the present field service kitchen, is in charge of the work of having the field kitchens built and will go to Mexico to take charge of the first battery of these portable kitchens.

DELAYS RETURN TO MINES.

Company Postpones Plans to Send Americans Into Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 21.—Plans of the Moctezuma Copper Company to return American workmen to the mines south of Nacozari, Sonora, were changed today and the men informed that they would not be needed probably for several days. At the offices here of the company it was stated that no intimation of trouble had been received, but that those in charge of the mines desired to watch the trend of events in Chihuahua.

American employes of the mines were brought to the border early last week, after United States troops had been ordered into Mexico. The mines continued operation with Mexican employes.

In announcing that the return of the Americans had been postponed, officers of the company denied that the proposed decree of General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, to cancel all concessions regulating taxes and working conditions was the cause of the delay.

Twenty Chinese merchants of Agua Prieta forwarded to the Minister of their Government at Washington a memorial requesting that he take steps through diplomatic channels with Venustiano Carranza to procure the revocation or revision of General Calles's decree forbidding more than four Chinese to live in one house, prohibiting their visiting one another for longer periods than two days, and raising taxes.

Twenty civil engineers headed by Juan Dios Bojorquez, one of the best-known engineers in Mexico, arrived Sunday in Hermosillo to be scattered over So...ra to work under the direction of the State Agrarian Commission. All public lands will be segregated from privately owned property, in readiness for the distribution among the people promised by the commission.

It was announced today that town lots in Agua Prieta had been divided into three classes. In the first two substantial buildings must be constructed, but in the third class, which will be sold at a nominal price to the poor, any kind of shelter may be erected. Approximately 2,000 acres of land, surrounding the town, has been set aside as communal property for gardening and grazing.

CLERGY EXILED FROM SONORA.

Governor's Decree Allows Catholic Clergy Two Days to Leave State.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 21.—A general order exiling the Catholic clergy from the Sonora district of Mexico is being enforced. The order, issued by the Governor of Sonora on March 20, gives the priests only two days to leave the State.

Friends of the churchmen asked that the order be rescinded, but were told that the decrees could not be altered, though an extension of time for the departure of the clergy might be allowed.

BOX CAR TO CARRY REFUGEES.

Women and Children to Leave Torreon—Bandits Defeated.

TORREON, Mexico, March 21.—Thomas Ohea, the British Vice Consul, engaged a box car tonight to carry the foreign women and children to the American border. The car was unable to leave Torreon on account of a wreck near Pomona, but will start tomorrow under a special escort furnished by General Francisco Gonzales.

General Ignacio Ramos informed General Gonzales today that he had penetrated the stronghold of Juan Madrid, one of Canuto Reyes's chieftains, in the hills west of Dinamita, Durango, killing a number of the enemy and capturing 136 horses and mules, as well as a large quantity of dynamite. The dynamite was seized some days ago in a raid by the bandits on a factory in Dinamita.

Another defeat for the Villa forces under Reyes was reported by General Gomez, who advanced from San Pedro and repulsed a body of the enemy who had seized Villesca and were advancing on Torreon. After their defeat the Villa forces fell back on Villesca, where they are said to have badly beaten Charles Helmen, a Finn, because he was unable to pay a ransom of $1,000. Helmen, it was stated, had previously saved the lives of two Frenchmen by persuading the bandits that they were Germans.

REVIEWS VILLA'S CAREER.

Gen. Angeles, Once Chief Adviser, Explains Outlaw's Personality.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—General Felipe Angeles, often referred to as the "True Patriot of the Mexican Revolution," and former chief military adviser to Francisco Villa, today came out of a long retirement to explain how, in his opinion, Villa, instead of being leader of the Constitutionalist cause, had fallen to the status of a hunted bandit. He charged that "Villa, like Carranza, aspired to be a dictator," and that this, and not the battles he lost, caused his friends to forsake him.

The General was the last of Villa's prominent supporters to quit him. He now lives on a modest vegetable and dairy farm four miles beyond the eastern outskirts of El Paso. Half a mile distant flows the Rio Grande. From his front porch he can look across the Mexican territory which he is forbidden to enter.

"The Carranzistas, the Villistas, and the Zapatistas are all my enemies," said the General, his son acting as interpreter, "and I chose this place for my home so that they may know that I fear none of them. I till my soil and herd my cows, having definitely put aside war and politics. I am not guarded; any one who wishes can cross the river and molest me."

General Angeles said he had a warm remembrance of Villa as a comrade in arms, and had been drawn to support him because Villa had seemed at the time to represent the cause of real democracy. He said he found later that Villa did not understand democracy, although he did for the cause all that he knew how to do.

How Villa Rose in Army.

Discussing the causes of Villa's rise in the army, General Angeles said:

"Villa gained power because of his wonderful energy and his personal magnetism. He had driving power. Also he could be free and generous. There seems to be an impression that Villa assured obedience by inspiring fear. This is unjust."

Going on to the next phase of the former Constitutionalist leader's career, the General said:

"The primary reason for Villa's loss of power was his attempt to dictate the policies of his adherents. He refused to accept advice and his friends left him. Villa possessed the knack to draw around him men of ability. When he estranged these men his power began to wane.

"As a commander he had but one plan of battle—to drive forward. He knew nothing of military strategy, and his advice supplied it. He lost his strategy when he lost his advisers. The turning point in Villa's career came with the battle of Celaya, in March, 1915. This engagement, one of the most important during the revolution, exposed his defects as a General. Villa went into this battle with the most meagre supply of ammunition possible. After the first attack he had no ammunition. Yet he ordered his men to advance again.

"Before Villa marched from Monterey to attack General Obregon's forces I volunteered to go with him. Unfortunately I was thrown from a horse and my foot was crushed. I begged him not to take the offensive until he had obtained sufficient ammunition. Confident that the enemy were frightened by the prestige he had gained in previous battles, he ignored my pleas.

"It is a solemn fact that Villa's forces went into the battle of Celaya without orders. The better organized and better supplied Carranzistas, seeing that his ammunition was exhausted, rallied from his first attack and defeated him. He had made no preparations for possible repulse, and his force was completely disorganized. This was the beginning of the end."

Democracy Still Popular.

General Angeles declared that, notwithstanding the recent trend of events, the cause of democracy had not lost prestige in Mexico.

"I only regret," he added, "that the cause was represented by such a man as Villa."

The General said it was altogether likely that the hunted bandit would elude his pursuers.

General Angeles is a graduate of the Mexican military school of Chapultepec. He possesses a good reputation as a military man, particularly in his specialty, artillery. Along the border and among many Government officials it is often said that the General's strategy, freely given to Villa, won the long list of military successes for which Villa got credit. General Angeles modestly refuses to acknowledge this.

MEXICO TO ISSUE BONDS.

New Plan Is to Exchange Them for Paper Now in Circulation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—The Government's plans for the reorganization of Mexican finances, as outlined by Sub-Secretary of Finance Nieto, are to issue enough bonds to redeem all the Government notes now in circulation. The bonds will be exchanged for paper money at its face value, and will be redeemed in the next few years in payment for Federal taxes and duties.

It is understood that duties and taxes will be increased next June, when the bonds will be exchanged for Government notes.

The new Constitutionalist paper money has been engraved in New York and is guaranteed with gold and silver. It will be put in circulation beginning with next month. Señor Nieto left here for Queretaro this morning to submit his plans to Carranza and Finance Minister Cabrera.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS MEXICAN PROTOCOL

Agreement Will Define Measures American Troops May Take in Villa Pursuit.

EFFECTIVE IN A FEW DAYS

Polk Completing Details with Carranza Through Arredondo—Good Impression in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Another conference was held late this afternoon at the State Department between Acting Secretary of State Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Carranza Government, regarding the projected protocol between the United States and the de facto Government for co-operation in the pursuit of Villa. President Wilson and his Cabinet today decided to accept the proposal submitted yesterday by Señor Arredondo for such a protocol, and a draft of the proposed agreement has been prepared in the State Department and submitted to Señor Arredondo for consideration by the Carranza Government.

After the visit of Señor Arredondo to the State Department this afternoon it was announced that the protocol probably would be completed and agreed to by both sides within the next few days. The points on which the agreement is to be based are being exchanged by telegraph between the Governments at Washington and Queretaro through Señor Arredondo on the basis of his conversations with Acting Secretary Polk.

It is understood that it is proposed to have the agreement cover such questions as how many American troops shall enter Mexico, how far into the country they shall penetrate, methods of co-operation, and the use of railroads for military purposes. Mr. Arredondo is understood to have received complete instructions from his Government, and for that reason it is probable the protocol will go into effect as soon as he and Mr. Polk have definitely agreed on all the points.

The State Department today sent to Consul General Rodgers at Queretaro for presentation to the de facto Government the information asked for in regard to the request of the United States for permission to use the railway from El Paso to Casas Grandes for the shipment of supplies to the American expeditionary forces. It was pointed out that the United States had no intention of shipping troops over the line, and that the request was made solely for supplies.

Based on Protocol of 1882.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Although the terms of the new arrangement which General Carranza is seeking with the United States have not been made public here, it is understood that many of the provisions entered into between the two countries in 1882 regarding the pursuit of outlaw Indian bands are included in the proposed protocol.

The United States is asked to agree not to occupy any town, village, or camp and not to penetrate Mexican territory further than may be necessary for the actual pursuit of Villa, and a pledge is requested of immediate retirement from foreign soil as soon as the expedition is an admitted success or failure.

The agreement of 1882, which was signed by Secretary Frelinghuysen during the Administration of President Arthur and by Matias Romero during the administration of President Gonsales, limited expeditionary forces to unpopulated regions near the frontier for the purpose of pursuit of savage Indians. It is believed that in the present case the word bandits will be substituted for Indians, and that the former agreement, with certain other amendments to meet conditions of the present day, will be the basis of the new protocol.

News of the action of the Washington Government in disavowing any intention to occupy the City of Casas Grandes has had an excellent effect here. Much anxiety has been felt in regard to possible complications in the event of the attitude of the United States being other than that expressed.

Virtually the entire force of the Foreign Office here is preparing to move to Queretaro, the provisional capital, in order to be near the Foreign Minister and the chief executive power.

FUNSTON APPEALS FOR MORE TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

partment and Mexico or on foreign tours, are: Second Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fifth Cavalry, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Third Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fourteenth Infantry, one battalion at Fort Lawton, Wash.; Twenty-first Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Thirtieth Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fifth Field Artillery, except one battery, Fort Bill, Okla.; three batteries of Third Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va.

General Funston was advised from Washington today that $20,000 had been placed to his credit for the payment of guides, scouts, interpreters, and other civilians it might become advisable to employ. Already General Pershing is using many Americans as scouts. They are men said to be familiar with every trail and water hole in that part of Mexico. The work of the scouts, it was expected, would be supplemented by the aviators, six of whom have arrived at Casas Grandes.

General Funston today said that the necessity for maintaining strict censorship appeared to be growing less, and that unless the situation was changed there would perhaps be a considerable relaxation in efforts to prevent the publication of news.

Seventeen more truck companies are on their way to the border by special train, according to reports to General Funston. These are to be placed in service between Columbus and Casas Grandes.

The Quartermaster at Columbus reported today that the two truck trains there had been placed in service Monday, and that the facilities for transportation had been materially improved.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The first squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. D. L. Tate at Fort Sheridan, and the second squadron of the same regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Nathaniel F. McClure at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were ordered late today to report as soon as possible for service at the Mexican border.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS SENT TO THE BORDER

5th Cavalry and 24th Infantry, a Negro Command, Gone to Columbus at Funston's Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Two more regiments of regulars have been ordered to the Mexican border in response to a request from Major Gen. Funston for additional troops. The regiments are the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fifth Cavalry. The Twenty-fourth is a negro regiment, recently returned from the Philippines, and is the only infantry command in the United States recruited up to full war strength of 1,800 men. It is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and will be sent to Columbus to take the place of a regiment which will be sent into Mexico, at the request of General Pershing, to guard his line of communications and supplies, now 150 miles long.

The Fifth Cavalry was ordered last week to be ready to move on instant notice to the border. These orders were issued today. Tonight the headquarters and third squadron of the regiment entrained at Fort Myer, Virginia, near Washington, and started for the border. The first squadron and the machine gun troop of the Fifth at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and the second squadron of the same regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, were also ordered this afternoon to start at once for the border. The Fifth Cavalry will be sent to Columbus. A squadron of the Second Cavalry was tonight ordered from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to Fort Myer.

It was explained in official circles that the ordering of these additional troops to the border was not the result of any untoward development in the Mexican situation, but merely a matter of military precaution. There are three reasons for the actions thus taken:

First—To protect General Pershing's lines of communication.

Second—The moral effect of strengthening of the border patrol in Northern Chihuahua, where a large number of Carranza troops have been concentrated.

Third—The maintenance of sufficient force to protect the border against invasion by replacing all troops sent into Mexico as part of the expedition. The expeditionary force now in Mexico divided into three columns south of Casas Grandes, with one line of communications to be maintained over the desert from Columbus to Casas Grandes, consists of about 6,000 regulars. About 2,000 additional men are to be sent into Northern Chihuahua to maintain the line of communications from Columbus southward, and the reinforcements being sent to the border will replace the troops forwarded from the base of supplies at Columbus.

The three fighting wings of General Pershing's expedition are now moving southward and southeastward from Casas Grandes toward Babicora, El Valle and Carmen. They are nearly 150 miles south of the international border. Since the expedition started a week ago reports to General Funston and to the State and War Departments show that a considerable number of Carranza troops have been sent into northern Chihuahua.

Some of these troops have gone to Juarez and to other points between the present position of the United States expeditionary forces and the border. It is considered a wise precautionary measure to counterbalance this strengthening of Carranza garrisons in Northern Mexico by adding to the American forces at Columbus and along General Pershing's line of communications. Care was exercised in official circles tonight to explain that the Carranza authorities had thus far co-operated with the American forces and that there had been no sinister development in the situation.

Secretary Baker said tonight that he had seen nothing in the telegrams from General Funston to show that Villa had been engaged in battle with Carranza forces or that the American expeditionary forces had been called upon to fire a shot.

50 MEXICAN TROOPERS DIE IN TRAIN'S PLUNGE

Loose or Removed Rail Sends 15 Cars Loaded With Men and Horses Over Cliff.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Fifty troopers were killed and more than 100 injured in a railroad accident today at Sayula, west of Guadalajara, on the Pacific Coast extension of the Mexican Central Railway.

The train, owing to a loose or removed rail, went over a precipice. The entire train of fifteen cars, which was loaded with men and cavalry horses, was burned.

VILLA OFFERS LEGAL PUZZLE.

Lawyers Here Disagree on Status of Him as Prisoner.

When Villa is captured, what next? If the Mexican bandit is taken by United States troops, a new situation in the annals of this country will arise, and lawyers differ as to the procedure to be followed in bringing him to punishment. A lawyer of wide experience and prominence said yesterday:

"I would not want my name to be quoted, as I have not looked the matter up and so cannot speak with authority, but it's certain that Villa would not be tried by a court under the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico. He would have either a military trial or be tried in a United States District Court, and I think the probability would be in favor of the latter."

Roger B. Woods, Assistant United States District Attorney, said:

"I have not looked up the law on this and would not want to be quoted as speaking definitively, but I do not see how there can be any doubt that Villa would be tried in New Mexico under the State law, for the crime of murder. If New Mexico were a territory, which it is not, I can see how the United States District Court would come in, but not by any other way can I see how the United States could be concerned. In my opinion, also, Villa would have to be extradited; he could not be grabbed and taken out of the country without following the usual procedure. It might be that the Government of Mexico would put in a previous claim on Villa for crimes committed before the one in New Mexico and I can see how he could be taken before a military court in that country and executed as an outlaw."

It is believed that United States troops, if they take Villa alive, will turn him over to Carranza. The Mexican Government would naturally be apprehensive of the effects in Mexico of a public trial of Villa in the United States so close to the border, and it is thought will be prepared to take steps to avoid such an exciting spectacle for the ignorant of the Mexicann populace by making a claim on Villa, on the ground of previous offenses against the Government of his native country.

WANTS MEXICO "CLEANED UP."

Senator Falls Fears Conflict with European Army There.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—United States Senator Fall of New Mexico, who is on his way home, talked freely of conditions in Mexico with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter on the trip here from Chicago.

"If the United States attempts to do this thing right," Senator Fall said, "it will take anywhere from six months to ten years to clean up Mexico. And if we don't do it right this time we will have to later.

"If the European war were to end and we were to continue to dilly-daily with Mexico, we would have to fight a veteran European army on Mexican soil within a few months or abandon the Monroe Doctrine at the first outrage to a European citizen in Mexico. It would be the signal for the rushing of foreign troops."

Senator Fall expects to join in the effort now being made to reduce the term of army enlistment. A recruiting officer who boarded the train in Kansas said that the number of recruiting stations in that State had been increased sevenfold in the last few weeks, but that many prospective recruits had backed out because of the long term.

The Senator expects to return to Washington about a week. He said he was making the trip to study border conditions at close range.

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FIRE IN PARIS, TEXAS, DESTROYS 30 BLOCKS

Flames Sweep Toward Heart of City With Loss of More Than $2,000,000.

PARIS, Tex., March 21.—Thirty blocks in the business and residence districts of Paris were destroyed by a fire here tonight with an estimated loss of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Starting from undetermined causes near a cotton compress late this afternoon the flames spread rapidly, consuming everything in their path. At 10:30 o'clock tonight only fifteen out of 140 business buildings were standing. The residence section was ruined and hundreds were homeless tonight. As far as could be learned no lives were lost. The fire was not under control at a late hour. On the east side of the public square the Merrick Hotel was destroyed by the flames.

Probably the heaviest loser was Crook, Record & Co., a large wholesale concern, which lost a four-story brick building and stock of an estimated value of $400,000. The Gibraltar Hotel, a newer structure than the Merrick, which cost about $300,000, was threatened at a late hour. This building is about two blocks east of the Merrick Hotel.

The Burton Teel Dry Gods Company, a wholesale concern, lost its plant and stock valued at about $200,000. The Smile apartments in the residential district, completed last year at cost of $300,000, were a total loss. The mansion of R. F. Scott, completed about three weeks ago, was destroyed.

KANSAS TOWN IS BURNED.

Prairie Fires Sweeping Part of the State Wipe Out Utica.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—According to reports reaching Ness City, the town of Utica, in Western Kansas, has been destroyed as the result of prairie fires. Telephone wires are down.

Scott City received reports that the town of Modoc, west of Utica, also has been destroyed.

ADMITS SETTING FIVE FIRES.

Washington Heights Youth Says He Ignited Police Stable.

George Gustow, 18 years old, of 715 West 180th Street, son of Herman Gustow, a lawyer, with offices in the Woolworth Building, and formerly a student in the City College, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman James Miles of the West 177th Street Station on charges of arson and malicious mischief. Detectives of the Fourth Branch said the youth admitted setting five fires in shanties and unoccupied buildings in the Washington Heights section, a stable on the property of the West 177th Street Station.

Gustow was charged with writing Captain Abram Hulse of the West 177th Street Station that he had set fire to the police stable because it was "an eyesore, a menace, and a germ-breeding plant."

He has admitted calling up Fire Headquarters with false alarms several times. He said the Fire Department ought to be given more work to do.

SAITTA HOME SWEPT BY FIRE

Fire Marshal Called to Investigate Suspicious Circumstances.

Fire swept through the big dwelling perched on the hill at Ridge Boulevard and Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, and occupied up to two years ago by Philip S. Saitta, a lawyer, last night, and destroyed the building, which was regarded as one of the show places of Bay Ridge.

The fire was discovered by Frank Lee, who was walking along Ridge Boulevard to his home at 426 Sixty-seventh Street. Lee turned in an alarm and notified Captain Edward Gallagher, who turned out with the reserves of the Fort Hamilton Police Station. By the time the firemen arrived the flames, fanned by a strong wind from the harbor, got such headway that Deputy Chief Lally rang in a second alarm. Despite the efforts of the firemen the building, which is two blocks from the Crescent Athletic Club, was destroyed.

The fact that the fire seemed to spread with such startling rapidity caused the police to start an investigation. They learned that no one had been living in the house for two years, and telephoned to Fire Marshal Brophy. When the marshal reached the scene of the fire people who live in the neighborhood told of having seen men coming and going about the building all yesterday afternoon. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

Saitta, who had an office at 258 Broadway, was convicted on March 30, 1914, in connection with frauds upon Italian lemon dealers. The decision to give the lawyer another trial was reached on Jan. 4 last by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and was due to the presentation of affidavits setting forth that Saitta's conviction had been the result of a plot.

Commuters Lose Westfield Election.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 21.—The Order of Clinks, an organization of New York commuters, saw their candidates for School Trustees defeated tonight by the administration candidates. The Clinks stood for a "wet" town, and some time ago when prominent citizens thought the three saloons should be driven out and the place made "dry" the Clinks organized. The successful candidates were Walter A. Dempsey, H. L. Zabriskie, David Coulter, and F. W. Ellsworth.

IRISH POLICE WOUNDED BY SINN FEIN RIOTERS

Anti-Recruiting Outbreak at Tullamore Results in Shooting of Three Officers.

LONDON, March 21.—Sinn Fein anti-recruiting rioters fired on the police last night. Three of the police were wounded. The rioting occurred at Tullamore, King's County. A police sergeant was wounded seriously and a County Inspector and a District Inspector received slight wounds.

Tullamore is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, fifty-eight miles west of Dublin. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. There have been intimations of disturbed conditions in some parts of Ireland in several recent dispatches. On March 14 the police of Cork raided the residences of the principal officials of the Sinn Fein Party and seized arms and documents.

The London Post last week said the situation in Ireland was serious on account of the activity of the Sinn Fein Society. It asserted a vigorous campaign against recruiting was being carried out without serious hindrance in the west and south and that several persons had been indicted and tried, but had been acquitted.

BRITAIN'S INCOME RISES TO $15,000,000,000

Annual Increase Since the War Began $3,000,000,000, Says Sir George Paish.

LONDON, March 21.—Great Britain's annual income has increased by £900,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) since the beginning of the war. This was the statement made yesterday by Sir George Paish, the well-known financial authority, in a lecture on war finance delivered before the Royal Statistical Society. The nation's total income, he said, was now £3,000,000,000.

Great Britain, said the speaker, had nearly succeeded in maintaining its productive power despite the withdrawal or approximately 4,000,000 men from its industries. It had called in half a billion pounds of its capital from abroad since the opening of hostilities, nearly all of this, however, having been used to make fresh loans to foreign countries and colonies.

If allowance were made for the increase in the country's gold stock, Sir George said, the nation would be found to have succeeded in meeting virtually the whole of its war expenditures out of its income, without needing to draw upon its accumulated capital to an extent worth mentioning. Official calculations of the new taxation imposed up to the present time amounts to £107,531,000, and Sir George estimated that the taxation in the coming year will reach nearly £450,000,000.

On the whole, the speaker said, the burden of taxation was light, considering the circumstances and compared with the burden the country bore during the Napoleonic wars. The national debt before the war was £707,000,000. It would be £2,400,000,000 by the end of March, Sir George added, and if the war continued another year it would be not far short of £4,000,000,000.

T. ELLIOTT SEEKS DIVORCE.

Efficiency Engineer Names a Wealthy Factory Owner.

Thadeus Elliott, an efficiency engineer employed by many large corporations in this city, sued his wife Mariea, in the Supreme Court yesterday for divorce, naming a wealthy factory owner, whose name could not be learned because the papers were sealed. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were married in South Carolina about twenty years ago. They have several children.

Since coming to this city shortly after their marriage they have lived in hotels. Several months ago Mr. Elliott and his wife separated.

REFUSE TO TRY WATSON.

Two Federal Judges in Georgia, by Action, Postpone Case.

MACON, Ga., March 21.—United States Attorney Donaldson announced tonight that Thomas E. Watson would not be retried on the charge of mailing obscene literature at the April term of the Southern Georgia Federal District Court, because both of the presiding Judges, Emory Speer and W. W. Lambdin, refused to sit in the case.

Mr. Donaldson did not indicate what he proposed to do about the situation. Judge Speer issued an order some time ago disqualifying himself from presiding at Watson's trial on the ground that he had relatives in the Roman Catholic Church, attacks on which constituted the alleged obscene mail matter. Judge Lambdin presided when a mistrial of the case resulted last Fall.

VECTO
To Stop Cold in the Head
Get Ahead of the Cold
25c. a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N. Y.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

DESTROYERS BATTLE OFF BELGIAN COAST

Four British and Three German Vessels Engaged—Both Sides Claim Hits.

LONDON, March 21.—An engagement was fought yesterday off the Belgian coast between four British and three German destroyers. Two of the German vessels were hit. Four men on the British boats were wounded. The official account of the action follows:

"Yesterday morning four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers off the Belgian coast. The German destroyers at once turned and ran for Zeebrugge, chased by our own destroyers. Shots were exchanged. During this short running fight two enemy boats were observed to have been hit. Our casualties were four men wounded."

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—The German Admiralty account of the battle off the Belgian coast follows:

"On March 20, off the coast of Flanders, a fight, which was successful for us, took place between three German torpedo boats and a division of five British destroyers. The enemy broke off the engagement after he had received several direct hits and steamed out of sight at full speed. We suffered only unimportant damage."

MRS. ASQUITH WINS SUIT.

London Paper Settles Libel Action for $5,000.

LONDON, March 21.—The libel suit of Mrs. Herbert Asquith, wife of the Premier, against The Globe was settled today. The suit was brought on account of publication by The Globe of statements that Mrs. Asquith had visited German prisoners of war confined at Donnington Hall and had sent presents to them. When the case was called today announcement was made that The Globe had consented to judgment for £1,000 and costs, (about $5,000.)

The defendants made an unreserved public apology for the statements in The Globe.

Mrs. Asquith went into the witness box and formally denied all the allegations.

BRITISH BAR MORE GOODS.

Automobiles, Musical Instruments, and Certain Liquors Under Ban.

LONDON, March 21.—Further restrictions on the importation of luxuries were imposed today. At a meeting of the Privy Council King George signed a proclamation prohibiting the importation of automobiles, motor cycles, various musical instruments such as player pianos and phonographs, and spirits and other strong drink with the exception of brandy and rum.

The promulgation of the decree was announced to the House of Commons today by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Runciman added that action would be taken at an early date regarding the importation of other articles which could not well be included in today's proclamation owing to administrative difficulties.

GERMAN CENSOR RELAXES.

Hebrew Aid Society's Agent Gains Right for Letters to Come Here.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America announced yesterday that it had received from the Secretary of State a cablegram sent by Isidore Hershfield, its representative in Europe, through James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, telling of a relaxation of the censorship in six Gubernas of Russian occupied territory; Lomza, Plock, Kalisch, Warsaw, part of Siedlice and part of Piotrokow. The residents are now officially permitted to write original short formular letters addressed only to the society, which will forward them to American relatives from whom aid is requested.

"The first direct communication with American relatives is thus made possible through you alone," the cablegram of Mr. Hershfield says. "Arrived Berlin after six weeks traveling all occupied districts. Have visited Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Bialystock, also many other cities."

SAYS BRAZIL REMAINS STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Minister at Berlin Discredits Reports That Republic Will Seize German Ships.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"We Brazilians have the same language as the Portuguese, but we do not consider ourselves sons of Portugal," said Baron Oscar de Teffe, the Brazilian Minister to Germany, in an interview with the Zeitung am Mittag, according to the Overseas News Agency.

"We are exclusively Brazilians," the Minister added, "and we are led only by our own interests. The Brazilian Government will not take any measures which would violate the strict neutrality which is being observed by her. My Government is perfectly informed concerning the German situation."

The Minister is also quoted as saying that the recent reports that it was the Brazilian Government's intention to follow Portugal's example and seize German interned ships must be accepted with the utmost reserve; that the President of Brazil, Dr. Braz Pereira Gomez, is a man of strong personality and of calm demeanor and never treats passionately or precipitately any political question, and further would act only according to Brazil's interests. The President, the Minister added, had ordered and maintained since the beginning of the war the strictest neutrality, and even had insisted upon the retirement of one of his secretaries who had taken part in war material transactions.

MME. O'GORMAN LECTURES.

Wife of the Head of the Clan Tells of Hospital Work.

Mme. O'Gorman, wife of Lieut. Col. The O'Gorman, head of the clan O'Gorman, delivered a lecture yesterday at the Hotel Gotham on her experiences in hospital work in Belgium and France during the present war for the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

Mme. O'Gorman related her experiences in Antwerp and vicinity just before that city fell. She described her trip with several hundred wounded who were taken from Antwerp to Ostend in the motor buses which came from England. She told how later in France she had been the only witness to a meeting of King George, President Poincare, King Albert, General Joffre, Lord Kitchener, and Grand Duke Nicholas on a lonely road in France on the Belgian frontier.

Mme. O'Gorman said that the Germans shelled Dunkirk from a distance of over twenty miles, and the damage they caused her hospital there made her decide to get a movable hospital, which she did, buying, with the permission of the French Government, a barge. This barge she had fitted up as a complete hospital, with quarters for wounded and attendants.

She made a plea for aid for the wounded, asking that shoes, crutches, and light overcoats be sent to the poorer military hospitals in France.

PARIS CHEERS ALEXANDER.

Workgirls Shower Serbian Prince with Violets and Carnations.

PARIS, March 21.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia reached here this afternoon for the military and political conference of the Entente Allies. He was received at the station by President Poincaré, General Roques, the Minister of War, and other Cabinet members. He was cordially received by the crowd that had gathered.

As the royal automobile passed through the Vieille du Temple quarter work girls poured out of the millinery and blouse factories and threw small bunches of violets and carnations by hundreds at the Prince without a kingdom. An immense crowd waited in the neighborhood of the hotel where the Prince had his quarters and cheered him and President Poincaré enthusiastically. The Prince was visibly moved by the ovation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, is expected in London today. The ostensible purpose of his coming is to return the visit which Lord Kitchener made to the Italian front.

At noon today, refresh the mouth and cleanse the teeth with

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Dental Cream

A Standard Ethical Dentifrice

Send 2c stamp for a generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

L. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 51c W. 27th St., N. Y. City

WANTS U-BOAT LINE TO CARRY FREIGHT

Berlin Naval Writer Thinks Germany Could Thus Thwart the British Blockade.

$250,000,000 THE COST

Believes 100 Giant Submarines Could Carry 150,000 Tons To and From America Every Month.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21.—A naval expert, writing in the Berlin Gazette, discusses the possibility of establishing a "Hamburg-American Submarine Line" to break the British blockade and realize the utopian freedom of the seas for the remainder of the war.

"Thanks to the submarines and mines there remains now for us only to break the economic pressure of England's mastery of the sea," he writes. "If, despite the large number of English patrol ships, we could succeed with reasonable security in sending freight ships oversea to import at least the most necessary food supplies, and by necessary exports to support our credit and trade abroad, the results of England's naval supremacy would be annihilated and the sea would truly be free for us. Is there such a means? Today, no, but tomorrow there may be the submarine freighter.

"That is no unrealizable, utopian dream. We shall have submarine merchant ships as soon as we give the orders to our engineers and constructors to build them. Our enemies, who always know more than we ourselves do about our means of warfare, claim without contradiction on our part that we have new types of submarines up to 5,000 tons, and with a radius of action from Hamburg to America. Assume that English fear has exaggerated this somewhat, still one-half of the tonnage named would suffice for a beginning, and the first figure named, if it has not already been reached, will in time be attained. In view of the record development of this new type, it is not to be doubted. It is also apparent that the submarine freighter will just as easily be able to slip through the English sea blockade as our war submarines daily do, and as the Moewe recently did. In fact, it will be easier for them to succeed in running the blockade, for they will not have the task of hunting for the enemy, but, on the contrary, will avoid him.

"And once the submarine freighter is beyond the British Isles it can make the most of the voyage on the surface. Since they will avoid enemy coasts and ships, their probable losses should keep well under 10 per cent., for even all-mighty England could not build so many ships as to have a destroyer posted on every spot of the boundless seas where a submarine might appear. With State insurance, such a small percentage of loss would be entirely bearable.

"Once the submarine freighter is constructed we can at the reasonable cost of $250,000,000, or probably less, build a merchant fleet of 100 submarines, with a freight capacity of 2,000 tons, which under their own power could reach the American coast. Likewise, by using neutral ports of call they could reach all other commercial zones. With an average speed of twelve knots, and allowing for the necessary roundabout course, these submarine freighters could make the round trip to America and back once a month. In other words, every month we could import 150,000 tons and export the same quantity. That would be quite sufficient to obviate all the hemming effects of the blockade.

"The submarine freighter also would quite demonstrate the folly of England's claimed rule of the seas. The freedom of the seas would become a reality. Our shipbuilders, engineers, and constructors should now make their floor say whether or not the submarine freighter is an achievable possibility of the near future."

SUNK HER OWN SECURITIES?

British Theory of Germany's Reasons for Torpedoing the Tubantia.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—One theory as to why Germany might have torpedoed the Dutch steamer Tubantia, which was sunk several days ago, according to an article on The Times's market page, is that the Tubantia carried a huge sum in German-owned American securities.

The writer argues that, as the British would have seized these in the Channel, the only way to realize on them was by sinking the ship. It would then be possible to get duplicates issued in New York.

BRITISH FLEET LOOKS FOR BIG BATTLE SOON

Officers and Men Believe Activities of Germans in North Sea Forecast "The Day."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent "at a great naval base," writing on "Scrapping in the North Sea," says:

"German warships have been out in the North Sea, and our sailors are convinced they will again be out soon. There has been more than one scrap. The Möwe evaded the blockade out and in, and naval men are the first to acknowledge the skill and daring of seamanship. The dash of the Germans on Dogger Bank, when they sank the minesweeper Arabis, was not their only dash out, and we got in some blows before they found refuge behind the Frisian littoral.

"Our fleet now is never long at its moorings. It becomes restless behind the multiple of defences which guard the narrow channels to its base, and during the last four weeks the battle squadron has often scudded to sea. It is out into the prowl now at quicker intervals than we have ever known—oftener even than in the very early days of the war—and the discontent engendered by the long waiting in sheltered waters has vanished like the rising mists of a Spring morning. There has been something doing, and we expect more, lots more. The officers are buoyant, and the ratings are satisfied and contented, for the fears that had crept in that the Germans would never come out, but would hold their fleet as a ransom in peace conditions have been dispelled, and hopes have suddenly blossomed and bloomed that the Germans are preparing for 'the day.'

"The command of the North Sea has never passed out of our hands a second, and the time is approaching when the absolute and unfettered command of these waters will mean more than anything hitherto to us, and to challenge it will transcend all other considerations in this war to Germany. Knowing this, is the movement of the German fleet intended to anticipate our action?

"The ice in the Baltic may break early. Any day the Gulf of Riga may be free from its barrier. Then we can look for a return of the thrilling deeds of British naval warfare which fascinated the world right up to the hour when the Baltic from Riga was blocked to navigation by the grip of Winter.

"That the Germans have made preparations for considerable naval operations cannot be doubted. It may be permissible and profitable to consider the possibilities of Germany. From Borkum, the most southerly of the Frisian Islands held by Germany, to the Elbe and the western entrance of the Kiel Canal is a little over seventy miles. Naval operations behind the Eastern Frisian Island are impossible. Shoals and sandbanks cover the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, making Germany impregnable to attack from that side, and sand wastes, veiled by the fringe of Frisian islands, Borkum, Juist, Norderney, Langeoog, Spikeroog, and Wangeroog, with their northerly flank resting on Heligoland, make a safe retreat. The Germans may wish to fight off the dangerous eastern Frisian littoral, but the British Navy can ultimately select the waters whereon to fight the battle with this pretender to our kingdom of the sea."

EXPECT NORTH SEA DASH.

Danes So Interpret German Mine Laying at Entrance to Baltic.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, March 22.—The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says the new German mine field which has been laid in the southern part of the Sound "will cause no interruption to shipping, but will compel all vessels to report to the German guard ships at both ends of the field."

The mine laying is believed here to be the forerunner of German operations in the North Sea which would necessitate the closing of the entrance from the Baltic into that sea.

The Swedish steamers Sodasverrig and Nordenskjeld have been taken into Swinemuende.

THANKS F. C. PENFIELD.

Austria Grateful for Ambassador's Help to Arrested Consuls.

The following letter was addressed on Feb. 28 by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Frederic Courtland Penfield, American Ambassador to Vienna: in which he expresses from the reports of the Imperial and Royal representatives in Switzerland that the Imperial and Royal Consul General von Kwiatkowski and personnel arrested at the same time with him in Saloniki, as well as the Imperial and Royal consular representative in Mytilene, have been set at liberty by the French Government and have arrived in Swiss territory, the undersigned has the honor to express his sincerest thanks to his Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Frederic Courtland Penfield, for the efforts made in behalf of those arrested which have met with the desired success, and to add the request that the same thanks be extended to those American officials who have been concerned with the affair.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America the expression of his highest consideration.

(Signed) BURIAN.

BULGARIANS ACTIVE ON RUMANIAN LINE

Boats Laden with Mines at Gieorgevo, on the Danube—Newspapers Threatening.

ITALIANS OUT OF EPIRUS

Greece Orders Them from Towns They Occupy, and They Retire.

MILAN, March 21.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Secolo says that the Bulgarians are making extensive military preparations along the Rumanian frontier.

A number of boats laden with mines have arrived at Giurgevo, and it is believed that the Bulgarians intend to scatter the mines broadcast in the Danube.

The Bulgarian newspapers, the dispatch adds, are becoming daily more threatening in tone toward Rumania.

Giurgevo is a Rumanian town on the Danube, forty miles southwest of Bucharest, of which it is the port.

GREECE OUSTS ITALIANS.

Orders Them Out of Town in Epirus They Had Occupied and They Go.

PARIS, March 21.—Italian troops entered Greek territory in Epirus, but retired after a day's time when notified by the commander of the Greek forces that the continued presence of the Italians could not be permitted, according to a statement by Premier Skouloudis in the Greek Chamber of Deputies, reported by the correspondent of the Havas News Agency at Athens. The Premier is quoted as replying as follows to questions put in the Chamber:

"Italian troops advanced into Greek territory and occupied Paghea, in Epirus. The Greek commander notified the Italian commander that he could not permit Italian troops to remain in Paghea. The Italian officer requested twenty-four hours in which to ask instructions. At the end of that period the Italians retired."

Premier Skouloudis stated that the Italian Minister had given him formal assurance that Italian troops would not violate Greek soil.

"The territory in question constitutes an integral part of Greece," added the Premier.

DROP BOMBS ON AVLONA.

Austrian Airmen Attack Italian Base in Albania.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A successful air raid on the port and barracks of Avlona, Albania, by Austrian aviators is reported in today's Austrian Headquarters statement received from Vienna, as follows:

In the Balkans, Austro-Hungarian airmen successfully carried out a nocturnal bombardment of the port and barracks of Avlona. In spite of their being heavily shelled, all the airmen returned safely.

Montenegro and Albania remain calm.

ITALIANS FIGHTING HARD.

Gun Duels and Infantry Actions All Along the Front.

ROME, March 21.—The Italian War Office communication issued today says:

Along the front from Rovereto to the Gorizia Heights the enemy persists in making attacks with great waste of ammunition, and small infantry advances against our advanced line. Yesterday he was everywhere repulsed.

Especially intense artillery duels took place in the Sugana Valley and on the upper Cordevole. Along the Carnia frontier, in the upper Isonzo, and on the heights of Gorizia our artillery effectively replied to the enemy's fire, damaging his lines.

Successful infantry engagements took place southeast of Rovereto, near Forqueila. There was been further fierce fighting around the railway in the Plezzo Basin, where the enemy, after an intense artillery bombardment, succeeded in occupying some of our advanced trenches, but from which he was immediately ejected by a violent counterattack.

On the Carso yesterday the situation was comparatively calm.

BERLIN, March 21, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy fighting continues on the Austro-Italian front, according to the Austrian statement of yesterday, which follows:

On the Gorizia bridgehead Austro-Hungarians yesterday morning set fire to a position of the enemy before the southern part of Podgora Height. In the afternoon Austro-Hungarian artillery shelled heavily the enemy's front before the bridgehead. During the night they ejected the enemy from a trench before Bevma.

Fighting continued at the Tolmino bridgehead as a result of the enemy's efforts to conquer positions firmly in Austro-Hungarian hands. The number of Italians captured reached 925, and the number of machine guns taken was increased to seven. Several attacks by the enemy against Mrzilvrh and Krn broke down. At Rambon the Austro-Hungarians captured a position and took 145 Italians and two machine guns.

Lively fighting continues on the Carinthian front. In the Tyrol frontier district the enemy held the Col di Lana section and some points south of th efront under his artillery fire.

A late Austrian bulletin received today says:

Conditions on the Italian front are generally unchanged. Enemy attacks on the positions conquered by us on The Rambon and at Mrzilvhr were repulsed. In a new enterprise on the Rambon eighty-one additional Italians were captured.

FERDINAND GOT READY TO HAIL VERDUN'S FALL

Bought German Flags a Fortnight Ago for the Decoration of Sofia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 21.—A Budapest dispatch to The London Morning Post, dated March 12, says:

"King Ferdinand of Bulgaria passed through Budapest last night on his way back to Bulgaria, and his train stopped some time in the station. A Viennese diplomatist who has had some conversations with His Majesty said to the journalist that the King was extremely pleased with his visit to Austria and Germany, and that he believed that Verdun would fall in a week's time.

"He said he would prepare great celebrations in Sofia for the fall of Verdun, for he considered it would be the greatest event in war if it came to pass. He also ordered an immense number of Austrian and German flags in Vienna for the decoration of Sofia.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—King Ferdinand has returned to Sofia, according to advices received by The Morning Post by mail from Budapest. He passed through Budapest some days ago.

PREMIER ASQUITH BETTER.

Presides at War Council, but May Not Attend Parliament This Week.

LONDON, March 21.—Premier Asquith, who has been suffering from bronchial catarrh, has recovered to such an extent that he was able to preside at the War Council this morning.

It is doubtful, however, whether he is well enough to attend Parliament this week.

BIG FIRE IN ZEEBRUGGE.

Amsterdam Hears That It Followed the Allied Aerial Attack.

AMSTERDAM, March 21, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says that the bombardment of German positions on the Belgian coast yesterday by a squadron of sixty-five allied aeroplanes lasted for several hours, and that a great fire was observed at Zeebrugge after the raid over that point.

Prof. Smith Sails to Join Colors.

Dr. Norman Kemp Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Princeton, who announced last week to his class, which applauded him enthusiastically, that he was going to join the British Army, sailed yesterday for England on the Holland-America liner Noordam. Professor Smith, who is of Scotch birth, will join a Scottish regiment.

BRONXVILLE WOMAN LED ELECTION FIGHT

Miss Dusenberry Kept Voters from Changing Name to Gramatan Hills.

ROCKEFELLER VOTERS WIN

Electors Opposed a "Greater Tarrytown"—Many Contests on Long Island.

The proposition to change the name of Bronxville to Gramatan Hills was defeated yesterday by 117 votes to 84, at the village election. The whole village was teeming with excitement during the entire day, and the usual apathetic conditions which usually mark Spring elections were absent. Both sides worked hard, and, as one man put it, "every property owner who was able to walk, ride, or hobble was there." Some of the women, who were permitted to vote on the question by a recent act of the Legislature, were in evidence. Those favoring the change were counting on this vote to win.

The fight to preserve the present name was led by Miss Amy Dusenberry, a member of one of the oldest families in Westchester County. It was Miss Dusenberry who thwarted the plans of the "newcomers" when they tried to have the name changed a year ago. She could not be found last night, but one old resident summarized the situation when he said:

"There are a lot of people who come up here to live from New York who think they should have things entirely their own way. We are proud of the name, and even apart from sentimental grounds I see no reason for making a change. We had a hard fight this time, because the other side succeeded in having a bill put through the Legislature allowing the women to vote. You see, some of the men have their property recorded in their wives' names."

The "progressives" or those in the "literary colony" favored the change because the name was confused with Brownsville, Brooklyn, over the telephone. Several members of the colony objected to the influx of visitors on Sundays, who thought that the Zoological Gardens were there.

There was no opposition to the local ticket. The officers elected were: President, T. Channing Moore; Village Trustees, Thomas B. Yuille, Jacob Stuhl, and Chester O. Swain; Treasurer, William H. Atkinson; School Trustees, Emily Britton and Frank P. Chambers, Police Justice Harry M. Hoop, Tax Collector Frederick M. Gallow.

Rockefeller Vote Wins.

Tarrytown and North Tarrytown will not consolidated in a greater Tarrytown. The proposition was lost in yesterday's election by seventy-one votes. The propositions for a playground and a new fire house were also lost, although women taxpayers worked hard to carry them. In North Tarrytown the public welfare ticket, headed by R. S. Conover and backed by the Rockefeller vote, won out by more than 100 majority. In Tarrytown there was no opposition to the Republican ticket.

The most exciting Spring election in Hastings-on-the-Hudson was the contest yesterday for village President. Thomas J. Goodwin, Democrat, formerly a member of the Board of Trustees and a newsdealer, polled the largest vote. He received 290 votes. Frederick G. Zinsser, Citizens' Union candidate, a wealthy chemical manufacturer, ran second with a vote of 277, and Charles Geddren, the Republican candidate, a civil engineer in the New York City Water Department, was third, receiving 176 votes.

For trustee, for two years, Ernest S. Sergent, Republican and Democratic candidate, received 386 votes, and L. D. Van Aken, Democrat, 340 votes. Clarence D. Hanford, Principal of a public school on 110th Street, Manhattan, was elected trustee for one year, polling 427 votes. He was the candidate on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. For Collector of Taxes, Thomas F. Martin, Democrat, received 362 votes, defeating Louis F. Limekill, Republican, who polled 356 votes.

In North Pelham Peter Ceder, a Democrat, was re-elected for the sixth time.

In Pelham Heights Clarence S. McClellan, a banker, was chosen President.

Westchester Republicans Win.

Republicans running on coalition tickets won in three of the village elections in Westchester County yesterday.

On a ticket supported by Republicans and Democrats Frank Q. Brown was elected President in Dobbs Ferry, although his opponent, Thomas F. Conlon, on the Independence League ticket, polled 145 of 521 ballots. Others elected were: Trustees, Hugh F. Graham and Joseph Coggins; Collector, Harry Secor; Treasurer, Frank McKeon.

Republicans indorsed by the Democrats were elected in Ardsley. They were: President, F. C. Lawrence; Trustees, James McCartney and Hector Campbell; Treasurer, Charles A. Johonnot; Collector, Thomas Deton, and Police Magistrate, E. Wilbur McDowell.

In Irvington all those elected were Republicans except the Treasurer. They were: President, George H. Dickinson; Trustees, Henry H. Cannon and Ernest Behrens; Treasurer, Daniel Gilligan; Collector, Charles A. Adams.

Long Island Elections.

The election in Amityville, L. I., was a very spirited one, two tickets being in the field, the Liberty Bell and Union Party. Christian Molle, the Liberty Bell candidate for President, the candidate of both parties, was elected almost unanimously. William H. Chadwick for Trustee defeated Captain Abner B. Indie, a retired New York Yacht Club Captain, for re-election for Trustee by a majority of 197, and William P. Smith defeated C. Willets Powell for Trustee by 142 majority. Harry Ketcham was elected Collector over Arthur K. Bennett by a majority of 28. Nelson Y. Colyer was the unanimous choice for Treasurer, and Lewis Haff was unanimously re-elected Street Commissioner.

The annual village election in Babylon was a spirited affair in spite of the fact that the Democratic ticket was the only one in the field. An attempt was made to write in the name of John H. Arink, a former Trustee, for President against President Chester Oakley Ketcham, the regular nominee. Mr. Arink opposed the plan and declared he would not accept the office if elected. Thirty-five votes were cast for him against 207 for Mr. Ketcham, who has been elected for his sixth term. Captain Carll Jackson, a retired navigator and a former well-known master of pleasure yachts flying the New York Yacht Club's flag, was chosen Trustee, a position he has held for eight consecutive years. Joseph Keenan was elected Treasurer, and Frank E. Davis Collector.

Less than a score of women took advantage of the opportunity to go to the polls in Sag Harbor yesterday and cast their ballot at the village election. The women taxpayers were entitled to vote on the proposition to provide quarters for the firemen in the Municipal Building and to sell the old fire headquarters. Mrs. Rosa J. Bates received one vote for village President, although she was not a candidate for the office.

Casper Schafer was re-elected village President over William Seaton by a vote of 238 to 201.

The Schafer candidates for village trustee were also elected. They were J. M. Woodward and G. H. Cleveland. The proposition to sell the old fire house and move into a municipal building was carried.

North Dakota for La Follette.

FARGO, N. D., March 21.—United States Senator Robert W. La Follette of Wisconsin apparently has defeated Henry D. Estabrook by a ratio of approximately 3 to 1 for Republican choice in today's Presidential preference.

GERMANS GAIN WEST OF VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

down a German aeroplane which fell in flames in the region of Douaumont. Last night our aeroplanes bombarded the stations at Dun-sur-Meuse and Audun-le-Roman and bivouacs in the regions of Vigneulles.

The afternoon statement issued by the French War Office says:

In Belgium a reconnoissance on the part of the enemy which took place along our lines to the north of Pont Boesinghe was at once driven back by a counter attack.

In the Argonne district our artillery has been very active along the southern boundary of the Cheppy wood.

West of the River Meuse the Germans several times last night renewed their attacks against our front extending from Avocourt to Malancourt, where the bombardment by shells of large calibre continued without interruption. The attacks of the enemy here were accompanied by the throwing of flaming liquid by detachments of men carrying special machines for this purpose.

In spite of the heavy losses inflicted by our fire, the enemy was able to take possession, after hand-to-hand fighting, of the southeastern part of Malancourt wood, known as the Avocourt wood, which we occupied. All the efforts of the Germans to march out from the Avocourt wood resulted in failure.

The night passed quietly on other sectors in the Verdun region.

Minor British Operations.

The following British official communication was issued this evening:

Last night we made a small raid on hostile trenches near Mauquissart, accounting for about twenty enemies.

Early this morning the enemy attacked and entered a small post on the River Somme, but were driven out, leaving one officer prisoner and two men dead.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Neuve Chapelle and Mauquissart today.

The Belgian official report says:

There has been some little artillery activity in the region of Dixmude and Pervyse; otherwise calm prevails.

CLAIM DEAD MAN'S HILL.

Germans Say French Renamed a Verdun Height to Conceal Losses.

BERLIN, March 20, via London, March 21.—The unqualified assertion that the Germans are in possession of Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, is reiterated by the correspondent of the Tageszeitung at the Verdun front.

"Not only Hill 265, called Dead Man's Hill, but also the enemy positions on Hill 295, included under the designation Dead Man's Hill, are in German hands," he says. "The French neither hold nor command the position. German advanced posts are south of the summit of Hill 295."

The misunderstanding in regard to the real situation, according to German reports, has been due to the fact that the French, whose maps designate Hill 265 as Dead Man's Hill, began to give this designation to Hill 295, when they were driven from Hill 265.

The official French statement of the afternoon of March 7 said that the Germans had taken possession of Hill 265, but made no reference to this position as Dead Man's Hill. On the French map referred to the words Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill) are printed directly between Hill 265 and the adjoining crest, Hill 295. French official reports since March 7 have referred repeatedly to the fighting for Dead Man's Hill, and the French Embassy at Washington twice denied that it was in German possession.

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People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
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FAIL TO PICK CHAIRMAN.

Republicans Defer Selection of Convention's Presiding Officer.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Sub-Committee on Arrangements of the Republican National Committee adjourned today without taking action on the election of a temporary Chairman for the national convention to be held here next June. The sub-committee will meet again at the call of the chair, about the middle of April.

When the committee adjourned the three candidates most favored appeared to be Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania and Representative James R. Mann of Illinois. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, telegraphed from Spokane, Wash., asking that his name be not considered.

Chairman Hilles said, after the session:

"No ballot was taken, and as three members of the sub-committee were unable to be present, we decided it would be best to defer action until the next meeting."

The committee agreed on the re-election of Lafayette R. Gleason of New York as Secretary, and William F. Stone of Baltimore as Sergeant-at-Arms, to serve at the next convention, but their formal election was postponed until the next meeting.

OPEN SPLIT IN BAY STATE.

Contests for All Places on Delegation to Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Contests for all places on the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention and in a number of districts for the Democratic delegation to St. Louis were shown today when the time expired for filing nominations for the Presidential primary on April 25.

One Republican slate for delegates at large included Governor McCall, United States Senators Lodge and Weeks and ex-Senator Crane, while another ticket is made up of ex-Lieutenant Governor Cushing, Congressman Gardner, Charles S. Bird and State Senator Washburn. Both factions also have candidates in each of the sixteen Congressional districts. None of the candidate is officially pledged, but those on the ticket headed by Mr. Cushing have expressed an intention of suporting Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS MEET.

Name Convention Slate and Go on Record for Preparedness.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—Kansas Republicans meeting here today in State convention named four delegates at large to the National Republican Convention, and went on record by resolution as favoring the following:

"An army and navy kept at a high standard of efficiency, but not for an increase of present establishment so enormous as to put the United States in a class of military nations; force conscription or lay an unreasonable burden upon the resources of the country.

"Constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition and for national woman suffrage.

"Preparation for peace by the election of a Republican President and Congress who will enact legislation to preserve the American market for the American producers; that will provide a merchant marine that will amend the immigration laws to exclude undesirable immigrants."

The resolutions contained an arraignment of the present national administration deploring the "vacillating and uncertain course of this country with Mexico and with the warring nations of Europe." The resolution deplored the "diplomatic blunders in connection with Mexico," but approved of the "determination of the Government to punish the bandits who raided an undefended American town."

Charles F. Scott of Iola, W. Y. Morgan of Hutchinson, Al F. Williams of Columbus, and T. Davenport Smith of Hiawatha were elected delegates at large.

Twelve women delegates attended the convention.

MISSOURI FOR WILSON.

Speaker Clark and Senator Stone Elected Delegates at Large.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 21.—Missouri Democrats, in State Convention here today, indorsed President Wilson for re-election, and named the following delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention: United States Senators Stone and Reed, Speaker Clark, W. W. Graves of Butler, Dr. J. M. Johnston of St. Louis, William H. Phelps of Carthage, Lon M. Stephens of St. Louis, and James Cowgill of Kansas City. Each will have half a vote in the St. Louis convention. Edward F. Goltra of St. Louis was re-elected National Committeeman.

Referring to President Wilson and his foreign policy, a resolution adopted declared the executive had kept the United States out of the European conflict and had "been successful in guarding the honor and just interests of Americans before the world in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles."

BRYAN REJECTS BIG OFFER.

Refuses $150,000 Chautauqua Contract—Will Stump for Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—An offer of $150,000 for his services as a Chautauqua lecturer has been rejected by ex-Secretary of State Bryan so that he can remain in Nebraska and campaign the State for Prohibition candidates, including his brother, Charles W., Mayor of Lincoln, who is candidate for Governor on the "dry" wing of the Democratic Party.

How many lectures would have to be delivered for the $150,000 is not definitely known, but the rate per lecture is said to be about $1,000.

Mr. Bryan refused to discuss the offer, but intimated that it was his belief that interests who did not wish him to be in politics this year were back of the offer. It is believed by Bryan's friends that he will go on the lecture platform this year, but he will not accept any long-termed agreements.

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The Bonwit Teller ensemble of suits present the newest and most authoritative fashions established by the leading "Maisons de Coutures" of Paris.

The styles sponsored by this shop have been selected with the characteristic discrimination which has given to Bonwit Teller suits the unique distinction of originality, unusualness and exclusiveness.

Special Emphasis Is Given to a Very Large Collection of

Simple Tailleur Suits
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These suits take form in smart plain tailored models, featuring mannish types, Godet flares, belted modes and long line blouse effects. Developed in serge, gabardine, Poiret-twill, Bradley, Callot and velours checks. They possess the style-individualism, the finesse and elegancies of tailoring associated with the Bonwit Teller standard.

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Breton basque, Pelerine, Mandarin, Blouse, Redingote and Bouffant types each developed with individual grace evidenced by bizarre amulet buttons, chic belts, tooled leather garniture, broderie d'argent, collar, cuff and skirt treatment. Modes that take form in fine cloth textures, faille silk, taffeta chiffon and libellule broche and brocaded silks, tussore, Giraldi and Britannia silks.

CURB REICHSTAG'S U-BOAT DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

ception of passenger ships, may not even come to the point of open discussion and a vote in the Reichstag.

The prime movers in the agitation—Herr von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, and Major Ernst Basserman, National Liberal leader—have avoided the introduction of interpellations to which the Chancellor would be forced to reply, and have chosen to clothe their proposals in the form of resolutions which, unless they are made urgent measures, will take their place in the regular order of resolutions So many other important resolutions have precedence that a discussion of the submarine proposals in this event would be postponed indefinitely. In any case the Chancellor scarcely will speak upon the subject matter of the resolutions unless he is compelled to do so.

The movement which found expression in the resolutions is composed of two constituent elements. First, there is the large body of popular opinion, honestly interested in the submarine weapon, which desires that it may have an opportunity to display its efficacy unhampered by political restrictions. This element generally is unaware of the political motives which play a part in the movement. Second, there are those who are now and long have been desirous of having another Chancellor—one who would permit discussion of peace terms, the projects of the annexationists and the sharpening of the submarine campaign regardless of political dangers. This element would renounce the idea of Prussian franchise reform after the war and administer a check to the Socialists as a party entitled to a voice in the affairs of the nation. Some of these have Admiral von Tirpitz in mind as the proper Chancellor, while others have no special candidate for the post.

The Chancellor, his friends say, has proved to be much stronger than his opponents expected, both at Headquarters, where he won in the test of strength, and among the people, where he has widespread support, particularly of the great body of lower middle classes. The moderate character of the Chancellor's ideas regarding the nature of Germany's ultimate peace program and the advisability of avoiding measures which might bring new enemies into the field, which gained for him the opposition of the pan-Germans and the more extreme annexationists, brought him popular support. With such assistance and with the aid of the more enlightened public opinion the Chancellor is confident of his ability to control the situation.

Regarding the immediate occasion of the conflict, it is said advocates of unrestricted use of submarines argued that by proclamation of a regular blockade and declaration of intention to sink all merchant ships bound for England it would be possible to force Great Britain to make peace overtures within two months. This argument found a certain amount of support at Headquarters until it was checked by the counter argument that the effect probably would be to lengthen instead of shorten the war, owing to the effect on neutrals.

DUTCH ANGER UNABATED.

Press Refuses to Believe Germans Did Not Sink the Tubantia.

THE HAGUE, March 21.—The official German declaration that no German submarine was responsible for the destruction of the Dutch steamship Tubantia has failed to satisfy the Dutch people and press, whose resentment has increased to bitter anger since receipt of the news that other ships have been sunk, supposedly by torpedoes. The question of the utmost importance to all neutrals, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says, is whether all neutral shipping is to be placed outside the community of nations as possessing no rights whatever. This newspaper urges combined neutral action, a line of argument also taken by the Vaderland and the Nieuwe Courant of The Hague.

Under the heading "Intolerable Attacks," the Amsterdam Handelsblad asserts that President Wilson should take the lead to protect civilization against the new form of submarine warfare.

The Ministers of the Interior, Marine, Trade, and Foreign Affairs conferred for nearly two hours at The Hague today with representatives of the principal shipping companies. The conference adjourned without a decision. The shipping men comtinued their deliberations afterward with regard to insurance, which is now almost impossible to obtain.

According to the Nieuwe Courant, divers sent out to examine the wreck of the Tubantia found it was lying on one side. The difficulties of making an examination are very great, particularly as it is believed that the torpedo exploded in the coal bunkers.

SHIP SURVIVORS UNDER FIRE.

British Vessel Sunk and Escaping Crew Shelled, Says Captain.

SYRACUSE, Italy, March 21.—Arnold Groom, commander of the British steamer Coquette, declares that his vessel was sunk without warning by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, the Captain and crew having barely time to save themselves in two boats. As they were leaving the steamer, the Captain asserts, the submarine continued to bombard the survivors.

After eight days the boats reached the Libyan coast, where seven of the sailors, who occupied one of the boats, were taken prisoners by Bedouins. The other boat escaped, and two days afterward reached a Libyan port, where the mariners were taken care of by Italian carabineers.

The British steamer Coquette referred to is probably the steamer Coquet, reported on Jan. 15 as having been sunk. Shipping records last located her in Mediterranean waters. She was a vessel of 4,396 tons, built in 1904, and owned by the Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd., of London.

ITALIAN LINER WITHOUT GUNS.

The San Georgio Arrives Here, Carrying No Armament Aboard.

The Italian liner San Georgio, which left Genoa on Feb. 26, arrived here yesterday carrying no guns. It was stated at the offices of Peirce Brothers, 17 Battery Place, that it had been decided, upon recommendation of Captain Harry Peirce, master of the steamer, not to mount guns, although other Italian ships of the same line, the Sicula Americano, carried them.

The steamer took the extreme northern route through the Mediterranean, where the danger from submarines is least. The San Georgio carried a cargo composed largely of essential oils and wines.

AUSTRIAN RED CROSS PROTEST

Denounces Torpedoing of the Hospital Ship Elektra.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross has protested through the International Red Cross against the recent torpedoing of the Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra in the Adriatic Sea by an entente submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

"Vienna," says the news agency, "reports that the Austria-Hungarian Red Cross, in a letter to the international organization, protests in a most solemn manner against the torpedoing of the Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra. The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross says the submarine which sank the ship covered with indelible shame the navy to which it belongs. On account of the fact that the nationality of the submarine is not known the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross asks the Geneva Red Cross to forward a protest to all enemy navy commanders by way of their respective national Red Cross committees."

SKODSBORG NOT WARNED.

Captain of Torpedoed Danish Ship So Reports in Copenhagen.

LONDON, March 21.—The Danish steamer Skodsborg, from Norfolk for Helsingbord, which was sunk yesterday, was torpedoed without warning, according to a statement made by the Captain of the steamer.

This information is contained in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Three of the crew were lost.

RUSSIAN VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

Continued from Page 1.

supposed that the Russians are preparing an attack on the line from Czartorysk to Kovel.

RUSSIAN DRIVE IN NORTH.

Germans Admit Loss of a Salient Under Gunfire Pressure.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says regarding operations on the western (Russian) front:

Lively artillery fighting continues of the Dvinsk region. We repulsed an enemy counterattack on Velikoieselo, in the region eastward of Tveretch.

Our troops captured a line of enemy advance trenches near Butzitiszki, in the district east of Godutziseski.

During the capture of the bridgehead near the village of Mikhaltche (Galicia) we took two cannon. Most of the defenders of the brideghead were killed in a hand-to-hand encounter.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

The Russians are extending their attacks on the uttermost northern wing, south of Riga, and on the Dvina front and west of Jacobstadt. They were repelled with sanguinary losses. Strong enemy reconnoitring detachments advancing against the German front northwest of Postavy, and between Lakes Marocz and Wisznlew, delivered especially strong and fruitless attacks throughout the day and night. The losses of the enemy were proportionate to the number of troops employed.

A far protruding narrow salient of our front due south of Lake Marocz has been withdrawn a few hundred meters toward the heights of Bilsnicki to avoid the enemy's encircling fire.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA OCCUPY ISPAHAN

Caucasian Army Fighting on the Coast Makes Further Advance Toward Trebizond.

LONDON, March 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Teheran says that Russian forces entered Ispahan, the old capital of Persia, on March 19.

The Russian official report of the operations of the army of the Caucasus, issued today, says:

After further fighting on the coast line our troops have again advanced several versts in a westerly direction.

Ispahan is one of the important cities of Persia, with a population of some 80,000. It is 218 miles southeast of Teheran.

The foregoing dispatch indicates a Russian movement further to the south than has been reported hitherto. Russian forces after the capture of Hamadan advanced southwest toward Kermanshah, in the direction of the Turkish frontier. The army now reported at Ispahan apparently is striking southward from the main Russian forces, in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

Turks Say British Division Fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21, (via London.)—An official statement given out by the Turkish War Department says:

Irak Front—The situation is unchanged.

Caucasian Front—There is no important news to report.

Dardanelles—On the afternoon of March 19 a torpedo boat and a cruiser shelled the neighborhood of Sedd-el-Bahr and Teke Burnu. The bombardment was unsuccessful and the ships retired.

Yemen Front—A British division with two machine guns advanced in the direction of El Saile, north of Sheik Hosman, and was attacked by our troops which were sent out against it. The enemy fled toward Sheik Hosman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctor ____ of Alabama writes:

"I have been prescribing your Indigestion tablets, BELL-ANS, for some time, and I find that they are the best I have ever used for Indigestion."

25c package at all druggists.

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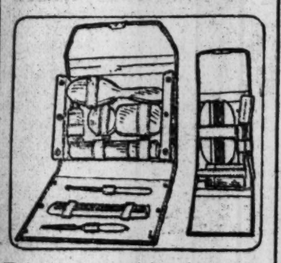
Cross luggage is a traveller's best letter of introduction. It reflects credit on the owner,—and incidentally on the maker.

For at home you are known by the company you keep,—when travelling, by the luggage you carry.

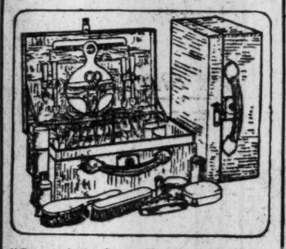
Suit Case—Smooth tan hide leather, with contrasting white stitching, blue and white check linen lining, shirt pocket inside cover, clothing straps in body; two brass locks. 24-inch size.....$13.50

Travelling Bag—Tan hide leather, with contrasting white stitching, red and blue check lining, three pockets. Reinforced and capped corners; brass mountings. Size: 18x9½x12 inches deep..$11.00



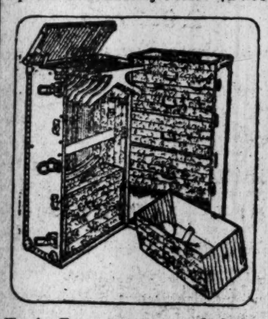
Toilet Case—(at left), for women, morocco leather in colors, moreen lining, handle at top. White ivory-celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, button hook, nail file, tooth powder holder, soap box, salve jar, tooth and nail brush holder: 7¼ x 9½ x 1¾ inches closed flat. Complete $8.50

Toilet Case—(at right), for men, English tan pigskin, moreen lining, white fittings: pair military brushes, comb, nail file, tooth brush and guard, tooth powder holder: 7x4x1 inches folded, complete $7.75



"Overnight" Case—For women, finest black morocco leather, colored moiré silk lining, white ivory-celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, clothes brush, mirror, salve box, boxes for soap, powder, tooth powder, hair pins, tooth and nail brushes; nail scissors, tweezers, cuticle knife, file, polisher in tray, and button hook; large extra side pocket, outside lock and key: 14-inch length.....$29.00

Special Introductory Price: $24.75



Trunk—For men or women, 3-ply Veneer Basswood, green fibre covering and binding, spring lock, draw-bolts, brass mountings. Fitted with 9 garment hangers, 2 leather straps for umbrellas; 5 drawers, top one with four compartments with lock and key, man's hat box drawer, 2 lower interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats; shoe box. Size: 40x22x 22½ inches; regularly $27.50..$24.75

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New York: 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
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Dealers Throughout the World

SHORT ENLISTMENT ADDED TO HAY BILL

One Year with Colors and Six in Reserve Under Amendment Adopted by the House.

TO TRAIN 50,000 OFFICERS

Army Instructors in Military Schools —Government to Mobilize Equipment for Making Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Three important amendments which were regarded as improving the Hay Army Reorganization bill were adopted by the House today. Representative Hay, author of the bill and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, accepted two of them. The amendments call for a shorter enlistment period, the building up of an officers' corps by the instruction of cadets in military schools and colleges—the Senate army bill contains provisions similar to both these amendments—and the mobilization of resources for the rapid manufacture of arms, ammunition, and special equipment in time of war. An amendment to one of these amendments requires the Secretary of War to list for emergency uses all plants capable of making arms, including those now engaged in such manufacture and those which may be transferred into munition plants.

The short term enlistment amendment was opposed by Chairman Hay. It was adopted, 128 to 117, without roll call. A separate vote probably will be demanded on this amendment when the Army bill is put on final passage. The Senate Army bill contains such a provision.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican, was sponsor for the short term enlistment. His amendment was offered following the defeat, by a narrow vote, of a somewhat similar amendment by Representative Kahn of California. The Gardner amendment provides:

That after the expiration of one year's honorable service any enlisted man of the regular army whose company, troop, battery, or detachment commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be furloughed to the regular army reserve under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, in which event he shall not be eligible to re-enlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years.

The term of enlistment proposed in the Hay bill as submitted to the House is three years with the colors and four with the reserve. Mr. Gardner and other supporters of the amendment contended that a one-year enlistment would appeal to many recruits and that the turning of well-trained men into a reserve at the expiration of one year would benefit both the regular army and the reserve.

Mobilization of Resources.

A second important amendment adopted was offered by Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee. This proposal, which received the support of Chairman Hay and other members of the committee, provides:

That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to prepare, or cause to be prepared, to purchase or otherwise procure such dies, jigs, tools, gauges, fixtures and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, as may be necessary for the immediate manufacture of arms, ammunition and special equipment necessary to properly arm and equip the land forces of the United States in time of war or the imminence thereof; provided, that in the expenditure of any sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section the existing laws prescribing competition in the procurement of supplies by purchase shall not govern, whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War such action will be for the best interest of the public service.

A provision was added on motion of Representative Good of Iowa, a Republican, that the Secretary of War be authorized to keep a list of all plants which may be available for the manufacture of munitions in the event of war.

At the hearings on the Army bill it was testified by army officers that the standardization of parts used in the manufacture of rifles and other instruments of warfare would facilitate their rapid manufacture in time of national stress. The plan is that these jigs, gauges and parts shall be made for the Government and kept for quick distribution among arms-making plants. It was contended by Mr. Tilson that such a course would put dozens of factories to work turning out standard weapons for the Government. It is estimated that the fixtures alone will cost $15,000,000.

Representative Warren Gard of Ohio, a Democrat, offered the third important amendment adopted. This committed the House to the policy of extending military training. The plan approved is that regular army officers shall be detailed as instructors in all schools and colleges where a cadet corps of more than 100 students is maintained.

At Country's Call for Ten Years.

The course of military training required is three hours a week during the first two years and five hours a week during the second two years. After graduation, the cadet would undergo six months of training with the regular army, and then go into an officers' reserve corps, signing an agreement to respond to a call at any time within ten years.

Representatives Mann and Fitzgerald were among the members supporting the Gard plan. Chairman Hay gave his approval to the amendment, which was offered as a substitute for the language in the bill relating to a cadet corps. It was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Representative McKellar of Tennessee, a Democrat, offered an amendment to displace that of Mr. Gard. He proposed an appropriation of $16,000,000 to be distributed among the States for military training. This proposal received few votes.

"I think," said Mr. Mann, "that the Gard plan will make good soldiers and officers faster than we could provide for in any other way. I was educated in a school where military training was given and I was Captain of a company. I think when I came out of that school I was competent to command a company."

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Gard amendment would provide eventually a reserve of 50,000 specially trained officers.

Among the amendments adopted was one offered by Mr. Kahn, giving the President authority to order into service, without the previous specific consent of Congress, the 60,000 reserve of the regular army which the Hay bill proposes to create. Under the bill as thus amended the President would have authority, without consulting Congress, to increase the army from 140,000 fighting troops to 175,000, and also to summon to the colors the 60,000 reservists, which the bill contemplates will be provided within four years.

May Reach Final Vote Today.

Although rapid progress was made on the bill it was found impossible to reach a final vote before the time for adjournment. The bill may be passed tomorrow, "Calendar Wednesday" having been set aside to permit its uninterrupted consideration.

When adjournment came the House had taken up the sections of the bill dealing with federalization of the National Guard. Half a dozen members were on their feet with amendments, when Representative Hay, who had been pressing the bill along vigorously, decided it would be impossible to complete any important features of the federalization plan without several hours of debate, and moved adjournment.

In the Senate Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee now plans to call up his Army bill tomorrow.

CONVERSION PLAN BALKED.

Banks Oversubscribe for Exchange of 3 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The plan to convert $25,000,000 of outstanding 2 per cent. United States bonds, as provided for under Section 18 of the Federal Reserve Banking act, has encountered a situation that was not expected. Secretary McAdoo, as authorized by the law, a month ago offered to exchange 3 per cent. gold bonds and one-year gold notes for the 2 per cents, and invited the banks holding the latter bonds to subscribe their offerings. The conversion was planned to extend over the entire year and every quarter one-fourth of the amount allowed by law to be called in, or $6,250,000, was to be received in exchange for the new securities.

It now appears, within a few days of the end of the first quarter, that the banks have offered bonds far in excess of the total amount to be called in, and that oversubscriptions for the new securities make it necessary to scale down the allotments.

Tonight the Federal Reserve Board decided that the subscribing banks might withdraw their subscriptions if they would do so before March 28. The 2 per cent. bonds to be surrendered have the circulation privilege, but the new 3 per cents. have not.

SURE PRISONER IS CRONES.

Hoboken Police Say "Paesgen" Is Exactly Like Chicago Poisoner.

A man whom the Hoboken police are certain is Jean Crones, was arrested there at 12:30 o'clock this morning. According to the Bertillon expert at the Hoboken Police Headquarters the description of the man they arrested and that of the widely-sought poisoner tallies in every respect.

The suspect was arrested by Roundsman Donohoe at Third Street and Willow Avenue after the man's actions had attracted the policeman's attention. Donohoe, who did not at the time notice the resemblance to Crones, took the man to Headquarters. There Sergeant McHealey could not understand the name the prisoner gave and asked him to write it. The man wrote "Carl Paesgen," and something about the handwriting caught McHealey's notice.

Led more by intuition, he said, than anything else, he compared it with the facsimiles of Crones's signature. McHealey said he found it allied remarkably. "Paesgen" was weighed and found to weigh the same as the missing chef—150 pounds. His height, 5 feet 7 inches, is also the same. The prisoner's facial characteristics, the Hoboken police said, were identical with Crones's.

Another thing the Hoboken police regarded as significant was the fact that the man's statement that he was a sailor on the interned steamship George Washington was proved false.

Policemen from headquarters here will go today to Hoboken to look "Paesgen" over.

JEAN CRONES IS INDICTED.

Chicago Grand Jury Charges Him with Attempted Murder.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Three indictments charging assault with intent to kill and murder were returned in the Criminal Court by the Grand Jury today against Jean Crones, accused of attempting to poison 100 guests at the banquet given Archbishop George W. Mundelein here six weeks ago.

Warrants for Crones's arrest were issued and his bonds fixed at $75,000. He still is at large.

Odors Annoy Victor Herbert.

Victor Herbert, the composer, who lives in the upper west side district which is affected by the fumes from the Edgewater glue factories, has written a letter to George R. Brennan, Chairman of the Committee on General Laws at Albany, in which he asks that something be done at once to remedy the nuisance. In his communication Mr. Herbert intimated that the measures under consideration at present might drag on indefinitely, and referred to a similar case that took ten years to settle. The composer stated that the protection afforded by existing remedies was a farce.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR ARMOR FACTORY

Tillman's Plan to Expend Eleven Millions Enlists Solid Democratic Support.

FINAL VOTE IS 58 TO 23

Nine Republicans Side with Majority — Pennsylvanians Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After a lively debate of eight hours, the Senate tonight passed Senator Tillman's bill for the purchase or construction of an $11,000,000 Government armor plate, plant, 58 to 23. Though President Wilson did not recommend this legislation in his annual address to Congress, it was an Administration bill, warmly advocated by Secretary Daniels.

A rather unusual feature of the vote was that it showed the Democrats solidly supporting the measure, while nine Republicans swelled their majority. These Republicans were all of the progressive wing of their party; Borah of Idaho, Clapp of Minnesota, Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Sterling of South Dakota, Norris of Nebraska, Poindexter of Washington, and Works of California.

The bill was passed with scarcely a change from the form in which it was reported to the Senate, providing for the appropriation of $11,000,000. The only amendment adopted in the long tussle that marked the last three hours of the bill's consideration was one proposed by Senator Wadsworth of New York, which provided that the location of the plant or plants to be purchased by the Government, or the site to be chosen for the erection of a plant, must be approved by the General Board of the Navy, with a view to the safety of the site from attack by sea.

Mr. Wadsworth was opposed to the bill, and said he would regret its passage, but as the passage was certain he thought a policy that would at least insure the proposed plant to the Government in case of war should be laid down at the outset. He thought the passage of the bill would probably mean the initiation of a general policy of Government manufacture of Government supplies, and all these factories, he said, should be placed out of the reach of the enemy.

Pennsylvanians Oppose It.

He pointed out that nearly all munition factories in the United States were within striking distance of the Atlantic seaboard, and plants to be owned by the Government should be placed more safely. After his explanation, Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, author of the bill and Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, announced that the amendment was acceptable to him, and the Senate adopted it without division.

While Mr. Penrose and Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania led the debate against the bill today, Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts brought forward the important amendments proposed. But they were voted down, with various other suggestions from different Republican sources. His first amendment struck out all the language of the bill and substituted instead a provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with private manufacturers for the next five years at a price that would allow them only 6 per cent. profit.

Mr. Weeks pointed out that plants already in existence were more than able to supply the needs of the Government and the construction of an additional plant would mean just so much economic waste. Mr. Phelan of California, a Democrat, said that he disapproved of the Weeks amendment, but in an effort to make it as harmless as possible proposed that the price to be paid under the Weeks plan should not exceed $300 a ton.

Mr. Weeks accepted the amendment, and after Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, had pointed out that it would be five years before the Government plant could turn out armor, the amendment as modified was rejected 25 to 60. Mr. Phelan voted against the amendment he had aided in perfecting.

Reed Clashes with Oliver.

While this amendment was pending there was a sharp personal clash between Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of the bill, and Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania, one of its Republican critics. Mr. Reed read an old statement by Mr. Oliver in which the Pennsylvania Senator had said that he owned 1,000 shares in the United States Steel Company, which he implied was connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company, a manufacturer of armor. Mr. Oliver rose to explain that the two companies were not connected and that his company was taking no part in the discussion of armor manufacture. Mr. Reed, however, refused to be interrupted.

"No," he said, "with the Senator from Pennsylvania speaking,

'Tis sweet to hear the honest watchdog's bark
Bay deep mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

"I will say further that if I had $500,000 in a company doing business with the Government, I should not plead for that company in the Senate."

Among those familiar with the steel business the impression was that Mr. Reed had confused two or more of the steel companies in which Mr. Oliver held no stock.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada, a Democrat, tried to amend the bill so that it would not become operative if within forty days of its passage the Navy Department could effect a contract for the construction of armor at not exceeding $280 a ton. His amendment was rejected without a roll call.

The last fight of the day came over an amendment offered by Mr. Weeks providing that the cost of manufacturing armor in the Government's proposed plant should be outlined and reported by public accountants. This amendment was protested sharply by the Democrats, in the face of the Republican statements that its purpose simply was to show the cost to the Government, in a business-like way, of its undertaking in the field of business. This amendment was defeated by the adoption of a nullifying substitute proposed by Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, a Radical Republican, 47 to 33. On this vote three Democrats voted with the Republicans.

ASKS SHIP BUILDING DATA.

Naval Committee Chairman Will Embody Facts in Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Seeking to ascertain the ship building facilities of various private construction yards throughout the country, Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has written letters to all ship building concerns. The replies will have an important bearing on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Representative Padgett has asked a series of questions regarding their ability to turn out Government work under certain contingencies. If the replies are not satisfactory the Naval Committee, it is understood, will authorize liberal appropriations for improvements at the several Government navy yards.

Mr. Padgett's letters were addressed to the Fore River Company of Quincy, Mass.; the Bath (Maine) Iron Works, the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, N. J.; William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point, Md.; Harland & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del.; the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building Company of Newport News, Va.; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company.

The committee Chairman asked the companies to assume that battleships are to be between 600 and 650 feet in length, battle cruisers between 800 and 900 feet, scouts, 550 feet and destroyers 315 feet. He then asks these questions:

Considering the state of the material and labor markets, how many ships can you lay down in six months?

Putting aside all your private contracts, how many vessels can you lay down within that time?

How and in what respect can you enlarge your present facilities?

State the maximum number of vessels of a single type you can lay down in six months—in other words, including any one of the classes mentioned above.

Give the same information on the basis of enlarging your plant to the fullest capacity.

Having consideration for your private contracts, how soon can you lay down any of the types of vessels named above?

Give any other information of value to the committee.

Another letter has been sent to all concerns capable of constructing submarines. Chairman Padgett asked these companies to give him full information concerning their ability to turn out submarines of the "O," "H," and "U" types, including the cost per ton, and the shortest possible time of delivery, taking all elements of production into consideration. He also asks the annual capacity of the yards for building submarines of the "O" and "H" types, and he calls for suggestions for facilitating the building of submarines, and particularly the 800-ton vessels of the "U" type.

Replies to these letters will be included in the hearings of the House committee and will be available during the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill. Members of the committee have heard conflicting testimony as to the capacity of American ship building yards and are met with the complaint that many vessels heretofore authorized by Congress are in various stages of construction.

Unless there is prospect for a "speed up" in construction under private contracts, the committee, it is understood, will go more thoroughly into the policy of equipping all United States navy yards with facilities for turning out any type of vessel in a limited time.

HEADS OF RAILROADS ASK MORE MAIL PAY

New York Central Chief Wants Commission to Decide What Is a Fair Rate.

FEARS BURDEN ON PUBLIC

Express Revenues 25 Per Cent. Greater Than Three Times Volume in Postal Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central lines; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna System, and other railroad Presidents appeared today before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to protest against what they regarded as the underpayment of railways for carrying the United States mails. Mr. Smith asked that the whole subject of railway pay be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjustment. Mr. Truesdale pointed out that the commission recently had adjusted express rates and that under this adjustment his road received some 25 per cent. more from its express business than it did from carrying over three times that amount of mail.

"The Government is all powerful," said Mr. Smith. "It can inflict upon the railroads rates that will be unprofitable to them. It can compel the roads to carry business at a loss. Whatever losses are forced upon the roads, however, will be felt by the traveling public, the shippers, and the stockholders. The railroad managers are merely trustees. We are here to protect thousands of owners of these properties. If the Government insists upon getting service below the cost to the railroads, this money taken out of the funds of the roads must be met somewhere and somehow. Either the freight or passenger service must bear the burden or else the stockholders must.

"The railroads desire to aid the Government. They wish to furnish good service to the Government, to the private shippers, and to the traveling public. They cannot do justice to all if advantage is given to any one class.

"This is a day of fair play, special privileges being abolished by enlightened legislation. The Government should set the example of asking no special privilege for itself, and, since the rates proposed are considered by the railroads to be unremunerative, they would constitute discrimination in favor of the Government. All that we ask is fair play.

"We are perhaps the greatest mail-carrying line in the United States. We perhaps receive in the aggregate slightly more than any other line, and yet, as you divide the mileage into what we receive, we get about $800 a mile, $50 a month, for carrying the mail."

Mr. Truesdale said his road had comparatively little mail business, and, as it never had been regarded as remunerative, never had sought to increase it. The last weighing for his road, he said, was in April, 1913, before the parcel post system had got under headway. The result was, he said, that his road had since been compelled to carry parcels for the Government practically free of charge.

"In April, 1915," said Mr. Truesdale, referring to an estimate made by the road of its own mail business, "the space occupied by the mails—the unit being one square foot space mile—was 42,630,000; by the express company the square foot space miles occupied were 14,750,000; or, the space occupied by the Post Office Department was about three and one-half times that of the express company, our earnings on express, based on that unit, are about three and one-half times that of the space occupied by the Post Office Department.

"One burden that we, in common with other mail carriers of the country, have to bear, is that of delivering the mails at certain post offices that are located within eighty rods of our stations. We have one short mail route between Newark and Montclair on which we carry something like a ton and a half of mail a day, every day in the year. Our total remuneration by the Post Office Department for that service is $825. Under the regulations of the department we pay out $1,100 for taking the mails from Bloomfield to Montclair. So we are out of pocket $335 on that route."

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THE ANNALIST

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TOBACCO FRAUD WAR TO BE NATION-WIDE

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh's Turn Next, It Is Said in Washington.

ISSUE 15 WARRANTS HERE

Federal Authorities Make 23 More Arrests—To Investigate Talk of Protection Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Malburn returned to Washington today and took up with Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborne the details of further raids on cigar manufacturers, alleged to have evaded paying the internal revenue by making and selling goods without affixing the proper stamps to the packages. Mr. Malburn expressed great satisfaction with the maner in which the raid in New York yesterday was carried out. Commissioner Osborne and Mr. Malburn feel sure that the prosecutions in New York will result in the recovery to the Government of large amounts of taxes and act as a strong deterrent to small manufacturers of tobacco everywhere in the country to avoid paying internal revenue taxes.

The large number of cases in New York is taken to indicate that in all the large cities there are many concerns liable to be investigated and ultimately prosecuted. Comparisons are being made in the office of the Commissioner to determine the fluctuations in the amount of tobacco taxes paid from year to year. It was stated today that the variations indicate that there has been wholesale evasion of taxes.

Acting Secretary Malburn said today that there would be no let-up in the raids and the prosecutions, as the Government felt sure of its ground and had abundant proof of violations of the law. Under the law all stocks of tobacco, all factories, and every form of property connected with the offending concerns will be seized and confiscated by the Government. Such properties will be sold and the proceeds turned into the United States Treasury. In addition the proprietors will be indicted, arrested, and prosecuted criminally.

It is believed that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be the scenes of the next investigations. The great number of concerns that will be under suspicion and the vast amount of work involved in tracing purchases, comparing output, and measuring sales will make the investigation protracted. There will be also a very large task laid out for the Internal Revenue Inspectors in getting evidence of the extent of frauds and the amount of revenue of which the Government has been defrauded.

Fifteen more warrants were issued yesterday in connection with the crusade which the Government has undertaken against the small cigar and cigarette manufacturers, who are believed to have been violating the international revenue laws, and now warrants for ninety men altogether are out. Eighteen were arrested on Monday and two more batches of eighteen and five each were brought in yesterday and held like the others in $1,500 aplece for the Federal Grand Jury.

As the Federal authorities questioned them they discovered that some of the arrested seemed genuinely surprised at the trouble in which they were, and stories came to their ears that some of the cigar men had been paying protection money of from $1 to $10 a week to those they thought could look after them. These petty manufacturers had been for so long misusing internal revenue stamps or failing to use them altogether that they had come to regard the law as a dead letter and had considered that the Government intended to be blind to their evasions of it.

The Government authorities would not discuss last night in detail the hints they had received of widespread corruption among the officials, but they will, it became known, conduct a rigorous investigation to see if there has really been a system by which the small manufacturers paid for "protection."

From what has been already discovered it appears that the Government in the last fifteen years, during which the frauds have been in progress, has lost millions in taxes, and it seems also certain that considerable frauds have been worked on the public. In some of the factories which have been raided boxes have been found which had originally contained expensive imported cigars. These have been refilled with inferior domestic cigars made up on the east side, and have been adorned with clever imitations of the bands of well-known high-grade brands. Then they have been sold as the genuine imported articles.

Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise and Carl E. Whitney have been retained to defend the cigar men.

DEFENDS "CHARITY TRUST."

Co-operation, If Term Means That, Does Good, Folks Says.

Homer Folks, for thirteen years Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was called as a witness yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the inquiry into the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association. Mr. Folks was quizzed about the so-called "charity trust," which, it has been charged, was behind the charities inquiry.

When asked what was meant by "the charity trust," he said he could only guess and that his guess would be the twenty-five or thirty societies having offices in the Charities Building, those being the largest organizations in the city.

Among them he named the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, the City Mission and Tract Society, the National Labor Committee, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Catholic Home Bureau.

"I thought," he said, "that 'charity trust' was a term invented to discredit these organizations by implying that in the fact that they had established co-operative relations there was something akin to a trust like those in the business world. It seemed to me that it was an effort on the part of persons who did not like these bodies to attach to them some of the odium that attaches to a trust in the business world. But co-operation of these societies has greatly promoted their efficiency and has thereby contributed to the better care of the poor the larger sums available for relief."

W. Frank Persons of the Charity Organization Society testified that when he met Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, a few days ago, Mr. Hebberd had said: "We will show that Kingsbury and Folks are the biggest liars in the State."

Dr. John F. Buckley, dentist for the Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic at Blauvelt, appeared at the inquiry with his records to testify as to charges made by the Charities Department that the records had been altered. He admitted there were some erasures, but said he would not tell what had been obliterated.

The inquiry will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

KILLED IN DICE GAME FIGHT.

Second Man Wounded When Stilettos Are Plied by Italians.

Frank Gallagher, an inspector for the New York & Long Island Traction Company, which runs parallel with the water supply conduit between Rockville Centre and Lynbrook, L. I., reported to the police of the latter place yesterday afternoon that he had just seen four men engaged in a fight on the conduit about two miles from Lynbrook, and that two were dangerously wounded. When Deputy Sheriff Carman Plant and several other deputies arrived at the place they found Rocco Germano, an Italian laborer of Rockville Centre, dead with twenty-two stab wounds in his body, and Frank Siminaro, another Italian, writhing in pain with six similar wounds. Siminaro was removed to a hospital in Mineola.

The Deputy Sheriff questioned Siminaro, and soon started in pursuit of his and Germano's assailants. Two miles from the place of the fight Deputy Sheriff Plant arrested Amato Zappa, an Italian, and his cousin, Rocco Zappa, of Hempstead. They were taken back to the place of the fight, where, Deputy Sheriff Plant said, Zappa confessed he had stabbed Germano with a stiletto. Zappa showed the Deputy where he had thrown the weapon, and it was found. The Deputy Sheriff said the prisoners told him the fight was the result of a game of dice. The police of Lynbrook said Zappa was wanted in Pennsylvania for another murder.

RUSH OF APPLICANTS FOR SUMMER CAMPS

Gen. Wood Predicts Attendance of from 15,000 to 20,000 at Plattsburg.

AGE LIMIT OF 44 YEARS

Prominent Citizens Signify Their Desire to Pay Expenses of Those Otherwise Unable to Go.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, announced yesterday that 1,992 men under the age of 44 years have been enrolled for the Plattsburg training camps next Summer. The first of the camps is still more than ten weeks off, and the rate at which the applications are coming in indicate that between 15,000 and 20,000 men will attend the camps, of which there will be five, four for business men and one for college students.

General Wood called attention yesterday to what he termed a splendid illustration of the patriotism of prominent citizens in various parts of the country. The citizens, women as well as men, to whom he referred have written to General Wood offering to pay the expenses of one or more deserving young men who may desire to attend the camps, but who for lack of means are unable to take advantage of the opportunity. One of the offers that came yesterday was from a well-known woman, who told General Wood she would pay the expenses of eight deserving young men.

One man, a veteran of the civil war, wrote that age alone prevented him from enlisting, and added: "But I will do the next best thing and pay the expenses of some fine young fellow who would otherwise not be able to get the benefit of this splendid training." Another man, who lives in New York, wrote that he would gladly deposit the money needed to pay the way of two men and left the selection of those men to General Wood.

General Wood Praises Generosity.

"This is a fine thing for these men and women to do," said General Wood, "and I want to state that in no case will it ever be made known who the man is who benefits by the generosity of these patriotic citizens. These public-spirited citizens volunteered to render this service to the country without any solicitation on the part of any one. In a few instances it was stipulated that the men to be helped should be citizens of the same town or city as the person who will bear the expenses of their training. The amount necessary to pay for one month's training averages about $45 a man."

Another matter that General Wood pointed out was that the camps are not limited to college or university men. Such an impression has gone abroad, he added, and he is anxious to have it corrected. The equivalent of a good high school education is all that is needed, and there are thousands of self-educated men, who never even went to high schools, who will be welcomed, provided they measure up to the moral, mental, and physical standards required.

"There will be no social distinctions in these camps," added General Wood, "and you cannot make this too positive. We want all the good men we can get, and we want all of them for at least one month. We don't want them to come late and we don't want them to leave early, and that is the main reason why we are now working to make it possible for men whose vacations are limited to two weeks to take the whole four weeks' course. The training is to be intensive, and four weeks is the minimum which a man should give to this work."

Princeton's Attitude Explained.

Captain Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., aide on the staff of General Wood, gave out at Governors Island yesterday a copy of a letter written to the editor of The Yale University News by Dr. R. M. McElroy, Professor of American History in Princeton University. In that letter Dr. McElroy stated the Princeton view of preparadness, a view, it was stated, that meets with the approval of General Wood. That letter, which is soon to appear in The Yale News, reads in part:

"In Princeton we have not instituted military drill and there is little indication on the part of the Faculty or of the student body of a desire to establish it. Modern military training involves two rather distinct elements—the one intellectual, the other largely physical. The first we believe to be a proper part of a university curriculum; the second can be most economically and effectively managed in the national military training camps.

"In 1913, when this movement was started by General Wood, it was the opinion of the group of educators most closely associated with its inception that physical drill should be taught in the camps rather than in the colleges and universities. With the opening of the European war the idea of Summer training camps suddenly became national, and what had been merely the plan of a few college Presidents to fit their students for the military duties of citizenship became something more extensive. With this change came the suggestion that, instead of trusting the training of our students to the Summer training camps, as had hitherto been thought wise, colleges and universities should introduce physical drill into the academic year. The movement was not encouraged by the military authorities, upon whose advice Princeton most confidently relied. Their opinion confirmed our own—that such a movement could only be temporary; that as soon as the excitement had passed the military training camps and the colleges and universities would cease to hold their student volunteers.

"We had ourselves tried the experiment when our own war against Spain began, and had seen it fall as soon as the first flush of excitement was over. Therefore we organized a course of military lectures, to be given by officers of the regular army, and prepared rifle ranges where the students could have target practice under favorable conditions. The lectures, which are given each Monday evening, have an average attendance as large as that of the most popular of our regular electives."

Governor Craig of North Carolina and Governor Manning of South Carolina, it was announced on Governors Island yesterday, have appointed State Committees on Military Camps, these committees having among their members the most prominent citizens of those States. Every town of more than 3,000 population is represented in the committee membership.

COLONEL HOME TOMORROW.

Two New England Republicans Think He Has a Chance.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt may be home from the West Indies by tomorrow night or Friday morning, and his followers expect the pre-convention campaign to take on activity at once. That the spirit of reunion was abroad in certain parts of New England, even though there were signs of serious trouble in Massachusetts, was said by ex-Governor Charles Miller Floyd of New Hampshire, who was at the Waldorf yesterday. Mr. Floyd said the sentiment in the New England States was for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Hughes, but that Roosevelt, if nominated, would probably get the vote of the rank and file of the Republican Party in his section of the country.

CALLS SHYLOCK A PROTEST.

Rabbi Says Character Shows Bard's Sympathy with Jews.

In a lecture on "Shakespeare and the Bible," before the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women yesterday afternoon at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Rabbi H. G. Enelow of the Temple said that Shakespeare, in depicting the character of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice, wrote many lines which showed a protest of which the poet was unconscious against the unjust treatment of the Jew. The Merchant of Venice was intended as a comedy, he said, but the figure of Shylock gives it a tragic import, and with the disappearance of the Jew from the scene interest in the plot flagged.

"One needs only to compare Shakespeare's portrayal of the Jew in Shylock," he said "with some other delineators of the Jew in Elizabethan literature to realize Shakespeare's protest against the popular conception and treatment of the Jew and the sympathy with him. Persons do not think of the debt that Shakespeare owed the Jews because of the Bible, the finest product of Jewish spirit. There were few Jews in England in Shakespeare's day, but the Bible was there, and it had been well translated.

"The Bible was the people's book. The Bible plays—mystery, miracle and morality—of the time, are examples of this. Shakespeare was a spectator at these plays, and it is not to be doubted that he was a participant in them. The Bible, to my mind, influenced Shakespeare's productions in three ways; first, it exercised an influence upon his style; second, on the ethical tenor of his work, and, third, it molded his spiritual attitude toward the world."

2 PLEAD GUILTY OF ARSON.

Adolph Leiten and Wife, Who Fired Home, Ask Court's Mercy.

Rather than run the risk of a conviction, Adolph Leiten and his wife, Jennie Leiten, threw themselves upon the mercy of the court and pleaded guilty to arson before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday. The husband pleaded to arson in the second degree and the wife to arson in the third degree. Each is liable to fifteen years' imprisonment.

On March 5 last Mr. and Mrs. Leiten set fire to their apartment at 627 East Sixteenth Street, and endangered the lives of 150 persons who occupied the tenement. They set the fire in the middle of the night and many of the tenants are still ill as the result of exposure.

In the Leiten apartment, after the flames were extinguished, Fire Marshal Brophy found more than a dozen candles inserted in holes in the floor, and a great mass of inflammable material scattered through the rooms. The Leitens returned home several hours later and were placed under arrest.

They have since confessed that they hoped to obtain $2,000 of insurance. They will be sentenced on March 28.

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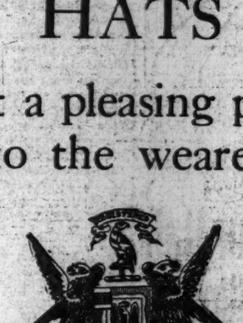

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Silk Scarfs
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Large assortment of Scarfs in heavy and serviceable silks and satins; handsome colorings.

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Made of the finest qualities of Silk and Satin, in a splendid variety of exclusive patterns.

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Made of Silk Mixed Fabrics in plain colors and fancy stripes; low cut models; pearl buttons and silk loops.

Silk Shirts
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An excellent collection of Shirtings including heavy quality Silks and Crepe; plain colors and stripes.

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Heavy Tub Silks with plain or satin stripes, Plain Crepe and Pebble Crepe with neat or fancy stripes; exclusive patterns.

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2.95
Tub Silks with plain and satin stripes; also Silk Mixtures in plain and fancy colorings.

Shirts
1.00
Made of Madras, fine count Percales, Mercerized Materials and Cotton Crepes; negligee or pleated models with laundered cuffs, and negligee with soft cuffs; excellent variety of patterns.

Half Hose
pair 25c
Plain and Fancy Silk or Lisle Half Hose in a large assortment of colors; reinforced heels, toes and soles.

Pajamas
1.10
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials; plain and fancy stripes; pearl buttons and silk loops; low neck model.

Rain or Top Coats
18.50
Imported Tweed in Tan, Gray or Green Mixtures; satin lined sleeves and yoke. Also Gabardines in Tan or Gray.

Silk Half Hose
40c
Pure Thread Silk, with reinforced lisle heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue and Gray.

Walking Sticks
1.45
Comprehensive assortment of Fine Canes in all desired woods; silver or plain trimmings.

Robes
4.45
Imported Terry Cloth and Flannel; suitable for traveling use.

Union Suits
1.10
Lisle Thread Union Suits—sleeveless, knee length; also half sleeves and ankle length.

Silk Half Hose
75c
Extra fine quality Pure Thread Silk; reinforced heels, toes and soles; also in Mixtures with fancy stripes.

Umbrellas
2.95
Extra fine quality Taffeta Silk; natural or trimmed handles.

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each 45c
Made of fine count Plaid Madras; athletic shirts; knee drawers with banjo seat. Also medium weight balbriggan.

Raincoats
10.50
Tweed and Rubberized Raincoats in Raglan and box Models.

Silk Half Hose
1.45
Accordion stripes in black and white, blue and white, tan and white and green and white; heavy quality.

Umbrellas
4.95
Taffeta Silk with sterling silver trimmed handles; also buckhorn and staghorn handles.

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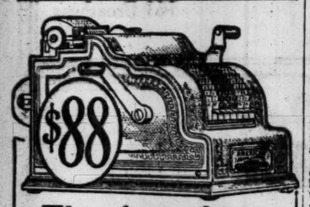

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KILL BILLS TO KEEP WATERSHED SAFE

Senate Committee Votes Against Measures Requiring Removal of State Institutions.

WHITMAN REASSURES CITY

Denies Any Change of Attitude—Wagner to Carry the Fight to the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The hand of Boss Ward of Westchester County was seen in the killing today by the Senate Finance Committee of the Wagner bills for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton Watershed. Senator Wagner introduced his bills in response to a vigorous demand from New York City that its water supply be safeguarded against contamination from the sewage of these institutions.

Governor Whitman, in his annual message to the Legislature, urged the abandonment of both the asylum and the school, in deference to this demand, although earlier the Governor, following advice received from the State health authorities, had held that no possible danger could arise from leaving them where they were. The bills were killed in committee today by a vote of 6 to 4, and it was a matter of considerable comment about the Capitol that every Senator friendly to the Governor on the Finance Committee voted in favor of not reporting the bills.

Senator Wagner announced tonight that he would move to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his bills when the Senate meets tomorrow. This is an almost unheard-of proceeding in the Senate, although resort is had to it on occasion in the lower house.

Senator Wagner asserted tonight that he had received pledges from twenty-four Senators that they would vote for his motion tomorrow and expressed the hope that before the session convened the two votes needed to round out the required majority of the Senate would be obtained.

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch of New York will make a similar motion in the lower house, where the measures are held up by the Ways and Means Committee.

Governor Whitman expressed surprise this afternoon when he learned of what had happened. The legislative leaders in a conference with the Governor on Friday last announced that a plan would be evolved for the removal of the institutions, which at the same time would appease the protesting politicians from Westchester. It was thought after this conference that the Wagner bills would have smooth sailing, even though Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, as soon as he heard of the announcement, positively asserted that the Mohansic bills would not pass.

"There has been no change in my attitude," said Governor Whitman to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight. "I still stand by what I said in my annual message where I spoke plainly enough on the subject. I will say positively to you that as long as I am Governor the people of New York City may rest assured that neither Mohansic nor Yorktown will be operated for any institutional purpose. I still feel that whether there be any real danger or not, so long as a widespread and panicky feeling exists among the people of New York City that their use might involve an element of danger, they should be taken out of the watershed. I think I have the power to enforce my views in this matter, and I propose to do so."

William L. Ward, the Republican boss of Westchester, has been one of the pillars of Governor Whitman's personal machine.

Mr. Ward's Senator, Mr. Slater, has been both aggresive and persistent in his opposition to the removal of the two institutions which might be expected to provide patronage for the Republican machine of Westchester. Under his leadership a strong combination of up-State Republicans has been formed in the Senate to fight against Governor Whitman's recommendations as embodied in the Wagner bills.

These Wagner bills not only provide for the removal of the institutions but prohibit the placing of any new institutions for the care of mental or other diseases, or for charitable or correctional purposes upon any territory within the Croton watershed. Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse has a bill which provides for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital and for the sale of the site, but which would not prevent the placing of new institutions on the watershed.

The Senators who voted against reporting the Wagner bills were; Henry M. Sage of Albany, Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga, J. Henry Walters of Onondaga, James A. Emerson of Warren, George L. Thompson of Nassau, and George H. Whitney of Saratoga. All with the exception of Senator Sage are in the Governor's corner. Those who voted for reporting the bills were: Robert F. Wagner of New York, Thomas H. Cullen of Kings, and Samuel J. Ramsperger of Erie, Democrats, and William M. Bennett of New York, Republican.

Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, and Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara did not vote. After the vote had been taken on his bills Senator Wagner moved for a report of the Walters bill, but the committee refused. Edward Hatch, Jr., of New York, the persistent foe of water pollution, who as Chairman of a special committee of the Merchants' Association has conducted an active fight for the Wagner bills, was at the Capitol today. He had a talk with Governor Whitman after the action of the Senate Finance Committee had become known and came away apparently satisfied that the Governor would do all in his power to aid the friends of pure drinking water for New York City.

"Common decency, if no other consideration, should have prompted the Finance Committee to brush aside all political considerations and think of the health of the people of New York City first," Mr. Hatch said. "We feel that the Governor is with us. He is committed to the removal of these institutions and has told us so on more than one occasion, but I am astounded at the action of the Senate Finance Committee."

SUFFRAGE WINS, 11 TO 1.

Only Brown Votes Against Amendment in Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon voted to report favorably the Whitney-Brereton constitutional amendment, which would give women in this State the right to vote. The vote in committee stood 11 to 1. Senator Elon R. Brown voted in the negative. Senator Charles D. Newton of Livingston asked to be excused from voting.

The action of the committee was not attended by any suffragist demonstration in the Capitol corridors, such as marked the meetings of the committee last week and prior to that time. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, President of the Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid were the only suffragists on hand to receive the report of their victory from Chairman J. Henry Walters of the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment will come before the Senate in Committee of the Whole on Thursday, when in all probability it will be advanced to third reading.

URGE BUILDING BILL.

City Authorities Indorse Plan of Consolidating Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Representatives of the New York City administration appeared before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees today to urge a favorable report on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill providing for a consolidation of building inspection in New York. The measure was opposed by several organizations of real estate owners, by organized labor, and by the Consumers' League. Other realty owners appeared in favor of the bill.

The bill gives to Borough Superintendents powers of supervision over the construction and alteration of buildings, after which they may issue a certificate of occupancy, subject to the rules and review of the Board of Appeals and Standards. Powers of supervision as to fire prevention now vested in the State Industrial Commission are transferred to the city Fire Commissioners and other supervisory powers to the city Health Department. The Industrial Commission, by the bill, loses control of building supervision in New York City.

SERVICE BOARD O. K. ON 80-CENT GAS BILL

Chairman Straus Tells Legislature It Favors Brooklyn-Queens Measure.

CASES BEFORE COMMISSION

Bay Ridge, Coney Island, and Newtown Consumers Asked for Relief Many Years Ago.

The Public Service Commission took action yesterday to hasten the reduction of the price of gas for at least 60,000 consumers in Brooklyn and Queens. Oscar S. Straus, as Chairman, telegraphed to Albany in the name of the commission in favor of the Lawson-Burr bill, which would extend the 80-cent gas law to those wards in Brooklyn and Queens which were not included in the original 80-cent gas law of 1906.

In this the commission has gone on record as supporting a measure introduced in the Senate by Senator R. Lawson of Brooklyn, one of the most active of its critics on the Thompson Committee. It would, if the bill is passed, get rid of several rates cases which have been hanging fire for years and causing a great deal of trouble. The gas companies thought the commission would object to having its jurisdiction curtailed by the Legislature in this matter, but the commission has taken the view that on a practical question it is pleased to see the Legislature act, as it is not hampered by the restrictions which the commission must observe.

A joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly committees is to be held this morning on the gas bills, and it was on account of this that Chairman Straus sent last night this telegram:

March 21, 1916.

Hon. George F. Thompson, Chairman Public Service Committee, the Senate, Albany, N. Y.:
Hon. William C. Baxter, Chairman, Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, the Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

I am informed that a hearing will be held tomorrow before a joint committee of the Legislature on proposed legislation to reduce the rate of gas in certain wards of Brooklyn and Queens to 80 cents.

There are several cases which have been before this commission for a long time affecting rates in these wards. In view of the circumstances surrounding these cases, the commission would look with favor upon such legislation, provided it can be had in justice to all interests concerned. That is, this commission wishes it to be understood as not interposing any objection to action by the Legislature which will secure to the people of these sections reductions in rates that have been delayed by the technical provisions of the law as it stands.

This commission intends shortly to submit bills proposing amendments that will expedite the making and enforcement of decisions.

OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Chairman Public Service Commission.

The sections of Brooklyn which would be benefited by the Lawson-Burr bill are the Thirtieth Ward, or Bay Ridge, where the Kings County Lighting Company charges 95 cents a 1,000 feet, and the Thirty-first Ward, or Coney Island, where the charge is $1 a thousand. In Queens the Second Ward would have the $1 charged by the Newtown Gas Company cut down. The consumers of the Kings County concern numbered in 1913, 24,521, and the customers of the Newtown Company 35,330.

The commission has been investigating complaints concerning these rates for a number of years, and has already taken all the testimony it needs. As the great mass of this, however, was taken by Commissioners who are no longer on the board, the present commission has not yet had time to familiarize itself with the facts so as to take action. The Kings County Lighting Company case was begun in October, 1910, and the Newtown Company case in January, 1913. In addition the commission has been investigating the $1 which the people of Woodhaven pay to the Woodhaven Gaslight Company, the Richmond Hill & Queens County Gaslight Company and the Jamaica Gaslight Company, which serve the Fourth Ward of Queens, but these concerns are not covered in the pending legislation.

UP-STATE DEFEATS CITY.

Assembly Passes $2,000,000 Appropriation for County Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Assembly today passed the annual Appropriation bill for State aid for town and county highways, carrying more than $2,000,000. At a conference held Mayor Mitchel and New York City legislators several weeks ago it was unanimously voted by those present to oppose the payment by the State of any more money for the support of local roads, of which New York City pays 69 per cent., with no benefit. These appropriations are for no part of the State highway system.

Assemblyman Callahan, the minority leader, today reminded the New York City members, Republican and Democratic, of their pledge, and called on them to stand by their promise to the Mayor. The vote on passage was 91 to 59. There are sixty-two members from New York City. The only one to vote for the appropriation was Assemblyman F. A. Wells, Republican, of Kings. Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, Republican, of New York, did not vote; Assemblyman Jacob Goldstein, Democrat, of New York, was absent. The line-up was New York City against up-State, the up-State Democrats voting with the up-State Republicans.

TO INCORPORATE HOSPITAL.

Bill at Albany to Carry Out the Rice Philanthropy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The incorporation of the Isaac L. Rice Memorial Hospital for convalescents is provided for in a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Ellenbogen of New York. The object is to establish a non-sectarian hospital near New York City for the gratuitous care of persons recovering from illness. The incorporators are Julia Barnett Rice, Isaac L. Rice, Jr., Marjorie Rice, Jonas B. Reinthaler, Isaac L. Barnett, Lorenz P. Schwerin, and Morton Arendt.

Mr. Ellenbogen also introduced a bill incorporating the Kayser Girls' Auxiliary. The incorporators are: Julius Kayser, Henry A. Taylor, Edwin S. Bayer, Marcus A. Myers, Stanleigh P. Freidman, Ellen W. Decker, Frances Shatzel, Eleanor Mead, and Lillian Bodeman. The purpose is to aid distressed and deserving employes of Julius Kayser & Co.

To Recast Welfare Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York, sponsor of the child welfare law passed last year, today introduced a bill, the effect of which would be to drop Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury from the Child Welfare Board of New York City. The measure retains the present board of nine members, providing for the appointment of one member to replace the Commissioner of Charities. The bill is favored by a number of women who worked for the passage of the widows' pension law. "Those interested in the enforcement of the Child Welfare bill charge that Mr. Kingsbury is holding up its operation and trying to turn over the whole thing to organized charity," said Mr. McCue.

FIGHT 86TH ST. LINE BEFORE COMMITTEE

West Side Property Owners Resist Line Extension at Franchise Hearing.

EAST SIDERS URGE GRANT

Report on the Arguments for and Against Is to be Made to the Estimate Board.

Representatives of the west and east sides were arrayed against each other yesterday at a hearing before the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate on the proposal to extend to Broadway the crosstown street car line which now stops where the transverse road through the park on a line with West Eighty-sixth Street stops at Central Park West. The residents of the neighborhood were opposed to the plan because they believed it would irretrievably damage their property, while the people of Yorkville and adjacent sections on the east side asked for the extension in order to enable them to get across town more easily.

Henry de Forest Baldwin, appearing for a number of West Eighty-sixth Street property owners, argued that it was wrong to "destroy" $7,000,000 worth of property to save people walking four blocks. The entire assessed value of the neighborhood he placed at $14,600,000, about half of which was due to the improvements property owners had made on the understanding that West Eighty-sixth Street would remain a park street.

He was supported by Herman Elfers, representing the owners of Bretton Hall, and by Charles L. Craig of the West End Association, who contended that the city had no right to grant the franchise to the New York Railways Company, but that the company should get the consent of half the abutting property owners or seek a certificate of convenience and necessity from a commission appointed by the Supreme Court.

Arthur G. Peacock, counsel for the New York Railways Company, appeared to disclaim, on the part of the company, any particular desire for the franchise, and to state that the company had applied for it at the request of the Public Service Commission because it would would give two extra transfer points.

Then Frank Eberhard of the Yorkville Property Owners' Association and Henry Bloch, counsel of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards and the Yorkville Association, appeared to deplore the opposition to a public improvement based upon private interests. They declared it was ridiculous to permit the opposition of the owners of 120 houses, who had been so shortsighted as not to see what must happen in an important crosstown street, to stand in the way of the construction of this line.

The committee will report to the Board of Estimate in the next week or two.

Favors Carter and Dr. Cofer.

ALBANY, March 21.—The nominations of James M. Carter as Superintendent of Prisons and of Dr. Leland Cofer as Health Officer at the Port of New York were reported favorably by the Finance Committee of the Senate today.

CONCLUDING SESSIONS
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
This (Wednesday) and Tomorrow (Thursday) Afternoons at 2:30
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESTRICTION
The More Important Objects of
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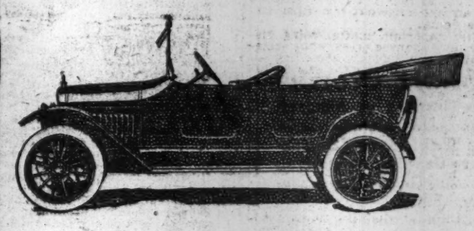

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

JAPAN IS AIMING AT CONTROL OF CHINA

Reports That She May Quit Britain for Germany if Her Ambition Is Balked.

PRESENT TREATY CRITICISED

Viewpoint of the Japanese Press and People as Explained by Dr. T. Iyenaga.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, a prominent Japanese in charge of the Bureau of the East and West in the Woolworth Building, commenting yesterday upon dispatches saying that Japan was reported to be demanding a free hand in China and threatening otherwise to form a German alliance, said that, although he himself believed the Anglo-Japanese treaty was the best for the two countries concerned, there was much criticism of it in the press of his native land.

"And if England prove lukewarm to Japan," he remarked, "it might well be that Japan would fly into another's arms. There have been so many changes wrought by war. For instance, Russia and Japan, ten years ago at swords' points, are now working together. Who knows what might befall? The situation now is most interesting. If Germany should make a good showing at Verdun she would follow up her advantage by making a movement against Russian troops in Asia Minor.

"Expressing merely my personal view I have a great admiration for German efficiency and for the achievements of German science. One cannot be unaware of the good points even of an enemy. Because we are foes of Germany there is no reason why we should hate everything which is German. We think it for the benefit of European affairs that the Allies should win, and the Japanese are anxious that the results of this great war should be accomplished. Japan is not at all indifferent to the outcome.

Burden Placed on Japan.

"Japan is of course on the side of England. She has in every way been faithful to the treaty. There are some of the Japanese newspapers who believe that there has been a great burden placed upon Japan by her obligation to maintain the peace of India in the event of an attack by a third power, for if India or threatened Japan is to go to the help of England.

"In the second place the patroling of the Pacific seas is left to Japan, whereas the patroling of the other seas is left in the hands of Great Britain. This arrangement has not made the shipping of Japan absolutely safe in the Mediterranean and other places, for the Sakateni Maru was sunk and several other Japanese vessels came to grief. The vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which ordinarily would have gone through the Suez Canal and hence to channel ports, have been obliged to go by the way of Cape of Good Hope, thus being often delayed for two weeks and put to great expense for coal.

"It has also happened that the British have made frequent search of Japanese steamships in quest of Hindus who are British subjects and are suspected of being disloyal to England and of having been corrupted by Germany. The British are very anxious to keep an eye on what the East Indians are doing.

"Another important matter being discussed by the Japanese press is the statement that British subjects are doing all that they can to undermine the influence of Japan in China, especially in so far as the good services of Japan are offered to China. China is regarded by the Japanese as being under their guidance and protection. Great Britain, for commercial reasons, is endeavoring to extend her influence in that country.

"The people of the United States, owing to the great amount of attention given to the European war and to the Mexican situation in the public press, do not realize that there is a revolution in China, and that at this hour China needs help to maintain a stable government. Just as this country believes that it is her duty to interfere in the situation in Mexico, both for the protection of her own citizens and also because other powers expect her to look after their subjects, so it is that Japan feels responsibility for the peace and order of China.

"Of late much has been talked about Japan's designs upon China. The fundamental policy of Japan toward China should be no other than to cement the bond of amity and friendship between the two nations and to safeguard thereby their common interests. The well known policy of maintaining China's integrity and independence and the open door remains today the same as it was during the days of John Hay and Jutaro Komura. It should be apparent even to outsiders that European encroachment upon China would prove prejudicial to Japan's interests, bringing European politics to her very threshold and even endangering her national existence.

"But the critics cry, 'What about Group V of the recent negotiations, of those demands intended to make China virtually a Japanese protectorate? Are they not an infringement upon China's sovereignity? Certainly not. They were friendly proffers, and certainly Japan is entitled to offer China friendly suggestions for her betterment.

Some of Japan's Proposals.

"Their acceptance by China, however, must depend upon the value which China places on Japan's friendship. I can see no reason why she should be slow to accept some of Japan's proposals. I can see no force in the contention that the request to employ Japanese political, military, and financial advisers is an assertion by Japan of her political paramountcy over China. Does not China employ many foreign advisers—political, military, and financial? Is not Peking populated by scores of such titular foreign advisers? Out of 8,988 foreign employes in China there are at present 245 Japanese, while the remainder is made up of 1,105 English, 1,008 French, 533 Germans, 463 Russians, 174 Americans, and others.

"Nor is there any reason why China should not heed the advice of her friend, which aims at efficiency and uniformity of arms and ammunition. The present war has demonstrated conclusively that munitions are an important factor in the success of modern warfare. If China is courageous enough to acknowledge her awful deficiency in that respect and wise enough to take steps to mend the matter, why should she refuse the proposal of Japan? Still less is it easy to comprehend why Japan is not entitled to enjoy in China the same privilege of holding land and property for the purpose of education and charity which the western nations have been enjoying for decades.

"In short, to cement the bond of amity and friendship with China and to work out together their own destinies in the Far East is, then, the fundamental China policy of Japan. For upon their co-operation depends the healthy political development of the Far East. And at the same time, co-operation and not antagonism, I believe, should be the watchword to guide the course of America and Japan in the Far East. In saying this I am sure that I shall have the approval and indorsement of the vast majority of the American people."

CHINESE REVOLT GROWS.

16,000 Revolutionaries Said to be Attacking Kwangtung Province.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Officials of the Chinese Republic Association here today received a cablegram from revolutionary leaders in China declaring that a force of 16,000 revolutionists under General Luy Ups-ting, Military Governor of Kwangsi, was engaged in an attack upon the bordering Province of Kwangtung. The Commercial Society of the attacked province has importuned its Military Governor to declare Kwangtung independent of the rule of Yuan Shih-kai, according to the cablegram.

According to the officials of the association, six Provinces—Yunnan, Kweichau, Szechuen, Hunan, Kwansi, and Kiangsi—are now in revolt. The attacked Province of Kwangtung is practically surrounded by these.

Leong Gok-tung, editor of the Chinese Republic Journal, published in San Francisco, will succeed Tong King Chong, who died ten days ago, as head of the Chinese Republic Association, it was announced today. The association is raising funds for the revolution. Nearly $1,000,000 already has been subscribed.

ASK JAPAN TO CONFERENCE.

Lloyd George Confirms Report About Paris Economic Meeting.

LONDON, March 21.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, speaking in the House of Commons today, confirmed the report that Japan had been invited to take part in the Paris economic conference, at which Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, will be the principal representative of Great Britain.

JAPANESE ENVOY IN GREECE.

Diplomatic Relations Between the Nations for the First Time.

ATHENS, March 20, (via Paris, March 21.)—For the first time in history direct diplomatic relations between Japan and Greece were established, when King Constantine received the newly arrived Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Otovi, today.

The sinking of the Japanese steamer Kenkoku Maru by a submarine south of Crete in December, and later the loss of eleven Japanese on board another torpedoed steamer bound for Egypt, induced the Japanese Government to send a diplomatic representative to this part of the world.

Baron Otovi said he was most favorably impressed by the frank personality and sincerity of the monarch. On asking the sovereign point blank if Greece was going to war on the side of the Allies, said the Baron, King Constantine replied:

"Greece is a little country. When big dogs fight it is no place for little dogs."

Adirondack Road Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 21.—The proposed Constitutional amendment to permit the construction of a State highway through the Adirondack forest preserve from Saranac Lake to Old Forge, by way of Blue Mountain and Racquette Lakes, passed the Assembly today. It previously had passed the Senate. It is the first of the proposals contained in the defeated revised Constitution of last year to pass the Legislature. In order to become operative it must be passed by the Legislature next year and ratified at a referendum.

Osborne Trial April 3.

WHITE PLAINS, March 21.—The date for the trial of Thomas Mott Osborne, under an indictment charging neglect of duty and immorality, has been changed to April 3. It was found that no Supreme Court Justice would be presiding at White Plains on March 30, the day originally set.

TO AMEND RIVERSIDE BILL.

Committee Will Eliminate Service Board from Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Ellenbogen bill, which would give the Board of Estimate the right to tear up the New York Central tracks on Eleventh Avenue and along Riverside Drive and place them underground at the expense of the railroad company in the event no agreement to remove them from the surface is reached by the city authorities and the New York Central within the next fifteen months, will be amended to eliminate the Public Service Commission as a party to any settlement that is made. This was determined upon after a hearing on the bill this evening before the Assembly Cities Committee.

Under the original bill no settlement would have been valid unless it had the approval of the Public Service Commission. The amended bill leaves the whole question with the railroad company and the Board of Estimate. Mayor Mitchel is said to favor the amendment.

Stewart Browne, representing the United Real Estate Owners, opposed the bill. He pronounced it the most iniquitous measure which had come before the Legislature in a long time, inasmuch as it might validate the claims of the New York Central for ownership of its entire right of way along the North River front in the Riverside Drive region, when, according to Mr. Browne, two-thirds of the right of way, valued at $30,000,000, is owned by the City of New York.

Julius Henry Cohen and Miles M. Dawson, representing the Citizens' Union and the City Club, respectively, as well as a number of other civic organizations, appeared in favor of the bill.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of a check for $10 from Miss A. T. Whalen, 25 East Thirtieth Street, New York City, for the Belgian Flour Fund.

PATROL IN SERVICE AGAIN.

Police Department Retains Boat It Had Planned to Sell.

The police boat Patrol, often called the pride of the department, whose obituary was printed in the newspapers a short time ago, was placed in commission again yesterday. It was the intention of the department to sell the Patrol and build a craft faster and less expensive to run. It was found, however, that a new boat could not be built and placed in commission for a long time, and it was thought best to keep the Patrol as her services were badly needed.

The Patrol carries a crew of thirteen men, including two engineers, and two Hotchkiss guns, and several small rapid-fire guns, which are capable of firing 400 shots a minute. Since the harbor launches have been equipped with rapid-fire guns river pirates, the police say, now stop when commanded, as they have a wholesome respect for guns which discharge 400 shots a minute. The men of Harbor A are much pleased because the Patrol has been placed again in commission.

Oppose Bible Reading in Schools.

ALBANY, March 21.—Roman Catholic priests and representatives of Roman Catholic societies appeared today before the Senate Committee on Education in opposition to the Greiner bill, designed to require daily reading of selections from the Bible in the public schools. The opponents of the bill contended that the passage of the bill would tend to foster sectarianism.

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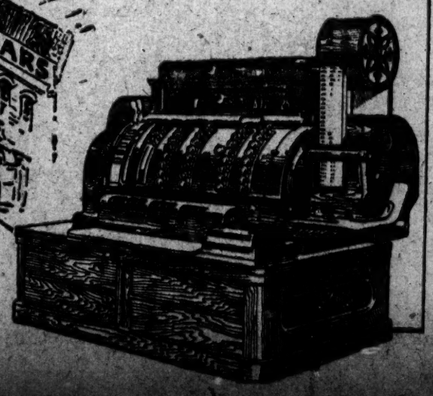

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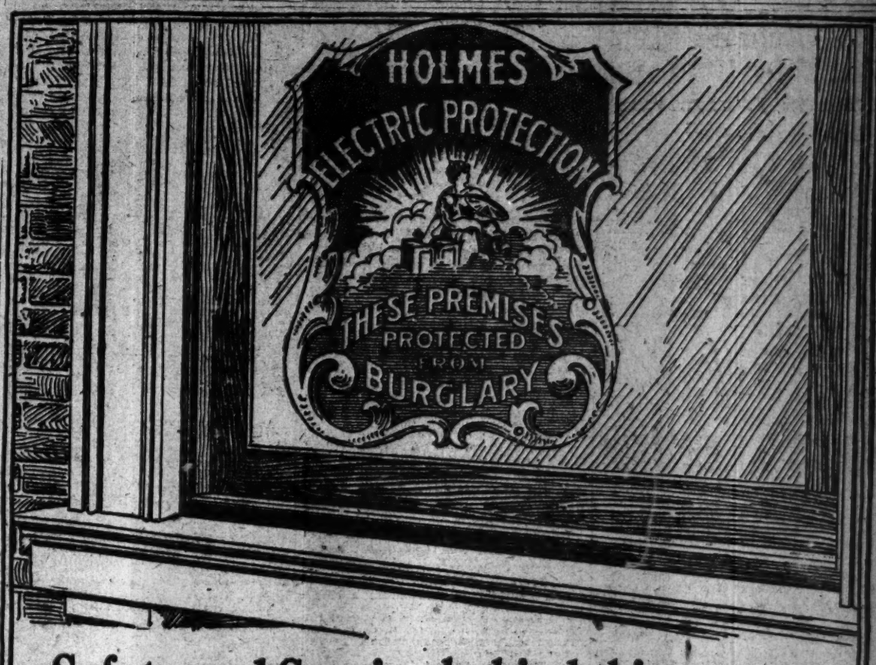

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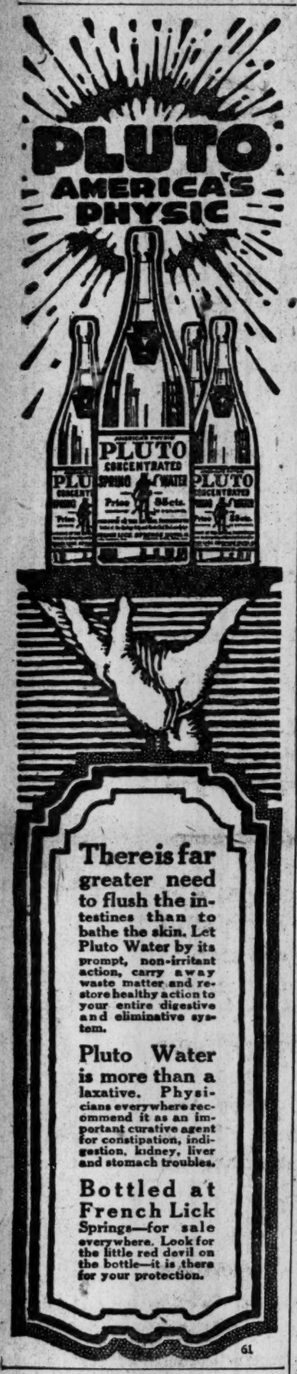

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GIANTS COME FROM BEHIND AT SAN ANTONIO AND BAT OUT VICTORY IN THE NINTH

FAST FINISH WINS FOR M'GRAW'S MEN

San Antonio Broncos Lead Most of the Way, but Giants Pound Out a Victory.

KAUFF AND THORPE TRIPLE

Timely Hits In Ninth Make Final Bombardment of the Fighting Texas Leaguers Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 21.—Just as a thousand of this city's fans were preparing to arise and proclaim the San Antonio Broncos winners over the Young Giants this afternoon, a cyclone struck, and when the débris was removed the score read 7 to 4 in favor of New York. Up to the eighth inning the Broncos were in the lead, and as they suppressed the threatened rallies in the sixth and seventh rounds they were greatly chagrined when the Giants piled up seven hits and six runs in the last two innings.

Jim Thorpe struck the first telling blow when he tripled and scored two runs in the eighth. This brace of tallies put the Giants one run ahead. Benny Kauff made another timely triple in the ninth.

Thorpe had fanned in the sixth when New York had the bases full. In the eighth he batted left-handed and drove the first ball pitched to the right field fence. Hupter followed with a single that scored Thorpe.

The Giants needed at least one of the runs they made in the ninth, as San Antonio started a counter-bombardment of Palermo in the last round, and scored two runs before the Cuban pitcher found the range.

Farrell started off with a single in the Giants' half, Doyle doubled, and Brainard singled, scoring two runs. Kauff tripled, scoring Brainard. Thorpe then fanned again and Martin hit into a double play.

Dunckel's home run got the Broncos off to a flying start in the first inning. The Giants tied in the third on Ritter's single and Farrell's triple, but the locals untied in the fifth, when Simmang doubled and counted on Cook's single.

Both sides changed pitchers in the sixth, Palmero relieving Ritter and Pott replacing Stewart. The Giants filled the bases in the sixth, but could not score. In the seventh Hunter started with a double, and was left at third base.

San Antonio clouted Palmero for four straight hits with one out in the ninth. Cook's single scored two runs, but Cook was nailed for the second out when Hunter worked the hidden ball trick on him. A pinch hitter made good, and then Baggan got an infield hit. Palmero covered first base too late, but retired the side by throwing Baggan out at first base.

Hunter, who made four hits yesterday, had another good day. He registered two singles and a double. Brainard had a similar record, and so did Doyle. The Giants left for Marlin immediately after the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	SAN ANTONIO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Far'll, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Bag'an, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	3	2	2	Bal'nti, ss.	4	0	0	5	2
B'rd, 3b.	5	2	2	2	1	D'ckel, 1b.	3	1	2	8	2
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Wotell, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Thorpe, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	Wr'ght, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Martin, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	Sim'ng, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
H'nter, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0	Burch, 2b.	3	1	2	1	1
W'ndell, c.	2	0	1	7	1	Cook, c.	3	0	2	8	0
Koehler, c.	2	0	0	2	0	Stew'rt, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Ritter, p.	2	1	1	1	0	Pott, p.	1	0	0	0	0
P'mero, p.	1	0	0	0	2	*Soper	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	37	7	15	27	7	Total.	34	4	11	27	13

Error—Simmang.
*Batted for Pott in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	—7
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Burch, Simmang, Brainard, Hunter, Doyle. Three-base hits—Farrell, Thorpe, Kauff. Home run—Dunckel. Sacrifice hits—Palermo, Burch. Double plays—Wendell and Brainard; Burch and Westervil. Bases on balls—Off Stewart, 1; off Pott, 2; off Palmero, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; San Antonio, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Pott, 1. Hits—Off Ritter, 5 in five innings; off Stewart, 5 in five innings. Struck out—By Ritter, 6; by Stewart, 1; by Palmero, 2; by Pott, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Anderson. Attendance, 1,000.

MATTY SPLITS A FINGER.

"Big Six" Pitches Six Innings Effectively and Then Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 21.—The baseball struggle between the Mattys and the McGraws was renewed today, and the Mattys pulled out a ten-inning victory by a score of 9 to 5. "Big Six" started the game in the box for his side, and did well until the sixth inning, when a ground ball from Charlie Dooin's bat split the little finger of his right hand, and he retired from the game. Up to that time he had allowed three hits. McGraw also essayed the role of a pitcher, but he did not do well, and retired in favor of Schupp in the fifth inning.

The McGraws protested long and loud that they were robbed of the game, as both Cole and Kenny of their team made home runs, but were called out for not touching second base on the way around the bags. There was another loud yell from the other side when Rariden was called out for batting out of his turn.

The regulars will go over to Waco tomorrow and play the Texas League champions, returning at night. McGraw has decided to break camp here Friday night, when both teams will leave for the Northern trip.

The score of today's game:

									R.	H.	E.
Mattys	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	—9	14	3
McGraws	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	—5	9	2

Batteries—Mathewson, Wacker and Rariden; McGraw, Schauer, Dooin and Kenny.

CLEAR FORDHAM DIAMOND.

Fifty Freshmen Try to Prepare Grounds for First Game.

Led by Ray O'Connell, manager of the nine, fifty Fordham freshmen were busy all yesterday afternoon removing the snow from the baseball diamond. Helped by the warm spell, they uncovered the infield, and the formidable task of uncovering the big outfield may be tackled today.

Following the work yesterday the infield soon became a swamp, and unless the sun dries it out by the end of the week the Bronxites intend to employ the method used to get the field in shape for the opening game a year ago, when they baked out the muddy ground by burning gasoline on it. It is probable that Phil Shenck, the former American League Park groundkeeper, who put the field in condition a year ago, will be hired to do another rush job this week. Yesterday was the third time the Maroon freshmen have attempted to put the diamond in shape, but on each of the preceding occasions the weather man spoiled all their work.

If the warm spell keeps up Lush will give his battery candidates their first chance outdoors today. Following the announcement of the Maroon coach that there would be no cut this year, five new candidates reported yesterday, most of whom are out for the fielder vacancies.

REFUSE "H" TO SWIMMERS.

No Insignia for Harvard's Constantly Beaten Watermen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—The Harvard Athletic Committee tonight refused to award insignia to members of the university swimming team because of the team's failure to win a match during the season. The Student Council will be called upon to pass on the committee's decision.

A schedule of four games for the freshman football team was announced today as follows: Oct. 14, Phillips Andover Academy; Nov. 4, Phillips Exeter Academy; Nov. 11, University High School of Cleveland, all at Cambridge, and Nov. 18, Yale freshmen at New Haven.

Postpone Yale Club Squash.

The final round of the squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club was postponed until today owing to the illness of A. J. Cordier, who was to have been the opponent of S. H. Johnson. Cordier is the holder of the Yale Club championship. The match will start at 5:15 this afternoon.

YANKEE CUBS GET SWEET VENGEANCE

Pound Shoots of Pieh and Ross and Beat Regulars by Eleven Runs to a Goose Egg.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 21.—For their whitewash by the regulars yesterday, the second team of Yankees more than squared matters this afternoon. It was a holiday, and the second teamers were feeling their oats to such an extent that they maltreated the pitching of Cy Pieh and Sam Ross. The regulars didn't feel any oats and didn't maltreat anything. They were beaten 11 to 0.

Mogridge, known as "Lefty," and Markle provided pitching for the second team which far and away excelled the work of Pieh and Ross. It was of real big league calibre. While the serving of the Team A pitchers was being hammered out of shape, that of the Team B moundmen was so much better as to baffle every effort to score. Three times the regulars got the first man at bat to first, but the efforts to bring him around were futile.

The fact is that during the last two days the regulars have been batting without fervor, and among those who have fallen on lean days with the mallet is Lee Magee. Lee is fielding splendidly, but of late is hitting the ball in the air. Maybe he is saving his hits. They count more after April 12. Charles Mullen is on the rampage with the stick. The Team B second baseman made a home run and two singles today, and has made eight hits in his last three games.

Pieh was hit harder than Ross. High saluted the former with a home run in the first inning, a drive which Maisel misjudged. Pieh walked one man in the fourth inning and hit two, while Mullen made a home run, Mogridge made a triple and High and Boone made singles.

The slugging was not so boisterous after that, but the Team B guns were busy enough to let Ross know that they were not silenced.

With two hits, two runs, a steal and two dizzy fielding plays, Angel Aragon was busy. A smash from Peck's stick took the Cuban out to left field with it, but he grabbed the ball up and threw out the batter. Then, again, he had a thrilling time clutching Pipp's wind-twisted foul, but finally got a firm grip and consummated the catch. The fielding had other vivid spots.

Tomorrow Manager Donovan will have Frank Baker at third base for the regulars, he says. That may inject some needed solidity into the regulars' hitting. Baker went through the whole fielding practice this morning. He fielded nicely and was as active as ever. His finger was still in wraps, but gave him no trouble. He wanted to play this afternoon, but Donovan preferred to wait another day. Had Baker played he wouldn't have stopped the rout, for Paddy Baumann, now understudying for him, made two of the regulars' five hits.

The score by innings:

Team B.	1	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	2	—11	10	1
Team A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2

Batteries—Mogridge, Markle, Smith and Nunamaker; Pieh, Ross, Walters and Schwert. Hits—Off Mogridge, 1 in 5 innings; off Markle, 4 in 4 innings; off Pieh, 5 in 4 innings; off Ross, 5 in 5 innings. Hits—By High, 2; Hendryx; Mullen, 3; Aragon, 2; Boone, Mogridge, Gilhooley, Gedeon, Baumann, 2; Peckinpaugh. Home runs—High, Mullen. Three-base hit—Mogridge. Two-base hits—Gilhooley, Baumann. Sacrifice hits—Gilhooley, McGovern. Stolen bases—Cook, Aragon. Double plays—Mullen, Boone, and McGovern; Gedeon, Peck, and Pipp. Errors—Boone, Gilhooley, Walters.

MARQUARD PITCHES WELL.

Helps Brooklyn Youngsters Defeat Regulars by 9 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 21.—Big Jeff Pfeiffer and Rube Marquard were the obstacles that prevented the regulars from taking another game from the Colts this afternoon. Pfeffer worked nicely for five innings, and then the former Giant took up the burden. The score was: Colts, 9; Regulars, 6.

Rube's form was by far the best he has shown since reaching here. He plainly showed the effects of a half hour's work this morning under the personal supervision of Manager Robinson, who did the catching. In addition to his nice work in the box, Marquard contributed a brace of nice singles.

With the score 6 all in the eighth inning the Colts started after Pitcher Prieste, who had relieved Stevenson in the sixth inning, and made four safe drives, netting them three runs and the game. The batting was heavy on both sides, the honors going to Olson, who made four safe drives; L. Miller, who made a triple and a single, and O'Mara, who drove out a home run.

On Friday part of the team will journey to Deland for a game with the Stetson University, the others remaining here to spend the day as they please.

Umpire Rigler was forced to work alone this afternoon, as Klem showed up at the grounds with his face badly burnt from the hot sun and winds of the last few days. This was the warmest day since the arrival of the Dodgers, and with a few more like it the Dodgers will leave for Jacksonville next Tuesday morning in much better form than when they decamped last year.

The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Regulars	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6	14	1
Colts	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	.	.—9	17	1

Home run—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Stengel, L. Miller. Two-base hits—Z. Wheat, O'Mara, Mowrey, Olson. Base hits—Off Stevenson, 10 in 5 innings; off Priest, 7 in 3 innings; off Pfeffer, 10 in 5 innings; off Marquard, 4 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Priest, 1; by Pfeffer, 2; by Marquard, 1. Bases on balls—Off Priest, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off Marquard, 1. Umpire—Mr. Rigler. Time—One hour and twenty-two minutes.

Regulars—O'Mara, ss; Daubert, 1b; Stengel, rf; Wheat, lf; Cutshaw, 2b; M. Wheat, c; Appleton, cf; Stevenson, p; Priest, p.

Colts—Hickman, cf; Olson, ss; Mowrey, 3b; L. Miller, lf; Karst, 2b; Coombs, 1b; Dell, rf; Meyers, c; Pfeffer, p; Marquard, p.

PHILLIES BEAT CUBS AGAIN.

This Time It Takes Champions Twelve Innings to Win.

TAMPA, Fla., March 21.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Chicago Nationals, 9 to 6, in a twelve-inning exhibition game here today, making it three straight victories for the Phillies in their Spring contests with the Cubs. The latter made two double plays, the Phillies one. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	7	1	1	3	0	M'gan, ss.	5	2	2	4	5
B'e'ft, ss.	7	1	2	4	1	Flack, rf.	6	1	4	2	0
P'kert, cf.	5	2	1	2	0	W'ms, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
C'vath, rf.	2	1	0	2	0	Z'ling, cf.	4	1	2	1	1
Lud's, 2b.	6	2	2	14	0	Z'man, 3b.	6	0	0	0	3
W'ted, lf.	6	1	3	5	0	Saier, 1b.	5	0	1	12	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	0	3	1	5	Mann, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Fisk, c.	5	0	1	6	0	Vt'kes, 2b.	4	0	0	5	7
McG'n, p.	3	2	0	0	1	Archer, c.	4	0	0	2	7
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0	F'cher, c.	3	1	2	3	0
Adams, p.	3	0	1	0	2	V'ghn, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Pierce, p.	3	1	1	0	3
Total.	49	9	13	36	10	Total.	45	6	13	36	19

*Batted for McQuillan in sixth inning.

Errors—Cravath, Luderus, Zwilling, Zimmerman, Yerkes, Vaughn.

Philadelphia.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Luderus, Mann, Zwilling, Saier, Paskert. Home run—Zwilling. Hits apportioned—Off McQuillan, 1 in 5 innings; off Adams, 11 in 7 innings; off Vaughn, 7 in 5 innings; off Pierce, 6 in 7 innings. First base on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Adams, 2; off Vaughn, 2; off Pierce, 2. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Adams, 3; by Vaughn, 2; by Pierce, 3. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Stolen bases—Stock, Mann, Saier. Double plays—Mulligan, Yerkes, Saier; Yerkes, Mulligan, Saier; Nichoff, Luderus, Fish, and Stock. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 6. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Mr. Frank and Mr. Byron.

YALE FOOTBALL MAY 1.

Early Fall Practice May Be Held at Elmhurst, N. J.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Spring football practice at Yale will commence May 1, according to an announcement tonight by Head Coach "Ted" Jones. An innovation will be a week of hard scrimmage work.

It is probable that early Fall practice will be held at Elmhurst, N. J., instead of at Madison, Conn., as has been customary for several years. Jones will announce his corps of assistants within a few days.

YALE ON HARBOR WATER.

Guy Nickalls Takes Three Crews Out for Four-Mile Workout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Guy Nickalls gave three Yale 'Varsity crews practice on New Haven Harbor this afternoon for the first time since the cold weather stopped drill ten days ago. The first 'Varsity rowed four miles at a low stroke. Nickalls said he felt encouraged at the showing made by the men.

The first eight was seated as follows: Stroke, Harriman; 7, Low; 6, Meyer; 5, Sturtevant; 4, Sheldon; 3, Kozitsky; 2, Gilfillan; bow, Hume; coxswain, McLane. This seating is not permanent, although it will be used as the basis upon which the first eight will be built.

HARVARD CREW ICEBOUND.

May Work in Lynn Harbor, as the Charles River Is Still Frozen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—The Harvard University oarsmen, who have been working indoors, decided today to go to Lynn for practice in the harbor. The Charles River basin is still frozen over, and the crew is a month behind that of last year in beginning water practice.

It is proposed to have the two highest ranked eights work at Lynn, with headquarters at the house of the Farragut Boat Club. Should the river remain under ice much longer, it is probable the management will transfer all the Crimson boating activities to that city.

HANDICAP YACHTSMEN ACT.

Take Measures to Insure Races for Their Craft.

At the annual meeting of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class at Brown's Chop House last night, a new racing rule for this season was adopted. In the past yachts in the handicap class have found on occasions that they had no competitor and to insure that all yachts should have a race it was voted to instruct the Regatta Committees, that in case a yacht appears at the line and finds no competitor, it shall drop down to the next division lower, except in the case of the last division, when it shall move up to the first. It was the opinion of the yachtsmen, of whom there were more than twenty at the meeting, that this would do away with the confusion which has existed in some instances in the past.

The reports of the various committees were read and officers for the year elected. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, George P. Granberry; Secretary, Herbert L. Stone; Treasurer, Russel E. Budd; Handicapper, Charles P. Tower. The Nominating Committee was composed of Harry A. Jackson, Jr., B. R. Stoddard, and George C. Gartland.

NEW RECORD IN CHESS.

Frank J. Marshall Has 105 Opponents in Tourney at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A new world's record in chess playing was set tonight when Frank J. Marshall of New York, the American champion, played 105 simultaneous games in a tournament at the National Press Club. The previous record is said to have been made by H. Farni, who in 1911 played 100 simultaneous games at Munich, winning 55 games, tying 39, and losing 6. Mr. Marshall is not expected to complete his games before 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, but expert observers say he will probably win from 70 to 80 of them.

None of Mr. Marshall's opponents is playing more than one game, so that he has 105 men against him. These are made up of the experts from various local chess clubs, who were invited to participate.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, is master of ceremonies of the evening, and he is playing one of the games. Several members of Congress, as well as members of the press club, are playing.

MATCH WON BY JANOWSKI.

Chess Expert Beats Jaffe and Challenges Marshall.

D. Janowski, the French chess champion, won his match of five games up with Charles Jaffe of this city, which ended with the playing of the thirteenth game at Marshall's Chess Divan yesterday. The encounter lasted eighty-one moves, and gave Janowski his fifth victory, leaving him winner of the match with a score of 5 to 4 and 4 drawn.

At the conclusion of the match Janowski addressed a challenge to F. J. Marshall for a match of twenty games, draws not counting, for a purse of not less than $500, other conditions to be agreed upon after acceptance of the challenge.

AIKEN HANDICAP GOLF.

Bird and Robinson Play Twenty-seven Holes to a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 21.—In the first round of match play in the annual golf handicap for the C. W. Dolan trophies, at the Palmetto Golf Club today, the match between George Bird and R. H. Robinson went twenty-seven holes to a tie. They will play off in the morning. The summary:

E. A. Leonard (9) defeated William Payne Thompson, 1 up; Oakleigh Thorne (14) defeated H. W. De Forrest (10,) 4 and 3; Erescott Metcalf (5) defeated C. Wickliffe Yulee, (18,) 4 and 3; H. A. Curtis (6) defeated Frank R. Hitchcock, (14,) 4 and 3; C. Temple Emmett (5) defeated F. O. Beach, (8,) 8 and 7; R. H. Robinson (6) and George Bird (7) tied; John Magee (16) defeated G. A. Dixon, Jr., (2,) 1 up; Victor Sorchan (5) defeated Marshall Field, 3d, 3 and 1; J. G. Tappin (11) defeated Josiah W. Thaw, (9,) 1 up; Henry Morgan (9) defeated J. T. Talmage, (11,) 2 and 1; C. M. Amory (plus 2) defeated Richard Howe, (14,) 2 and 1; Philip W. Livermore (10) defeated Brice J. Allan, (18,) 1 up; George D. Widener (15) defeated W. H. Sands, (7,) 3 and 2; Woodward Babcock (9) won from C. I. Marshall (6) by default; J. F. Byers (1) defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle, (7,) 2 and 1; Gifford A. Cochran (7) defeated Irwin Russell Kirkwood, (14,) 5 and 4.

Phil Carter a Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 21.—In a four-ball golf match over the No. 2 course today, Phil Carter of Nassau, paired with Donald Parson, had a margin of one hole over E. C. Beall of Uniontown and Charles Skehens of Woods Hole. The best medal scores were made by Carter and Beall, who each had 71. Parson made a 32 this morning over the last nine holes of the No. 1 course, which established a new record.

There was a tie in the putting on the clock involving Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield; Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburg C. C., and Mrs. R. J. Walsh, Greenwich, with 24 each. In the playoff Mrs. Lawrence won first prize and Mrs. Hurd the second.

Hart Victor at Billiards.

P. Hart defeated E. L. Hill by a score of 150 to 77 in the 18.2 Class B billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy yesterday. The winner made a high run of 22. G. F. B. Clarke made a high run of 32 in an 18.2 match for special prizes.

MANY NEW COURSES LAID OUT IN SOUTH

Florida, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama Now Have Golf Links.

A convincing proof of the increasing popularity of golf in the South is the number of new courses that have sprung up in the last few years in the Southern States. A few seasons ago the only golf links in the South were poor specimens spread over a wide expanse of territory, with here and there a fair course at some popular seaside or inland resort. Belleair, Palm Beach, Miami, and a half dozen other short courses were the only circuits open to the invasions of the Northern golfers. According to the last golf census taken in the Atlantic Coast States, Florida leads in the possession of courses with eighteen links, and Georgia comes second with thirteen.

In Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama there are now sixty-three listed courses, with many more in the process of construction. Palm Beach and Belleair have taken a prominent place in the golf program of each season recently with the staging of the Florida championships and the West coast open championship. Each season a stronger field turns out for the tournaments, and as the class of the golfers becomes stronger the links are made correspondingly harder, so that there are not so many remarkable low-score rounds turned in for Southern links as was the case in other years. The medal rounds made by Alec and MacDonald Smith at Belleair through this Winter season indicate that the circuit is about as hard to negotiate as any in the metropolitan district.

Augusta, Ga., is one of the few places in the South to boast of two eighteen-hole courses, in the Bon Air and Hampton Terrace links. Both of the courses are nearly 6,000 yards in length, and provide a fair test of golf. Savannah has a full 6,000-yard circuit, but the majority of the thirteen courses of the State are of the nine-hole variety. They have sprung from nothing to nine holes in a short time, however, and in many cases it is the intention to lengthen the links to the full size during the coming season.

Some of the Georgia links are remarkable for the names with which they have been labeled, and in most of these cases the name has been taken from the Indian name of the location as handed down in tradition. The Kinchafonee Country of Georgia and the Louisiasana links of Florida are the best examples of this kind, but in other cases the founders of the clubs have chosen such alluring titles as the Sans Souci Country Club, located at Greenville, S. C., and the Idle Hour Country Club, at Macon, Ga.

Alabama has two courses at Montgomery, two at Huntsville, and one each at Birmingham, Anniston, and East Lake. Camden, S. C., has two playing courses, Court Inn and the Kirkwood links. Pinehurst exceeds this with four courses, all of which are close to each other and may be played in succession conveniently. Atlanta, Ga., also has four courses, but they belong to different clubs, the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Druid Country Club, the Capitol City Club, and the Ansley Park Golf Club.

Nashville is the only city in Tennessee to support two courses, one at the Nashville Golf and Country Club and the other at the Noelton Country Club. The other courses in Tennessee are at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Tate Springs, and Johnson City. North Carolina possesses the golf mecca of the south in Pinehurst, but there are nine other courses spread over the State which are becoming more popular every season.

The islands are represented by three courses, the Hamilton links in Bermuda, the Nassau links in the Bahamas and the Havana course in Cuba. These places hold annual championships which attract many of the best golfers in the States. Because they regard the Winter season in the light of a vacation, most of the prominent professionals do not tie themselves down to any one course, but wander all over the South playing in exhibition matches and tournaments. Some of the well-known professionals who have regular berths in the South are Alec and MacDonald Smith at Belleair, Donald Ross at Pinehurst, Jimmie Ferguson at Nassau, Stewart Maiden at Atlanta, J. R. Inglis at Hampton Terrace, and Will Jolly at Charleston.

Ferguson Plays Well at Nassau.

James Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional who is in charge of the Nassau course in the Bahamas for the Winter, made a fine medal score of 31 recently over the nine-hole course. His putting was remarkable considering the handicap of the sand greens, and on the first hole, 472 yards, he got on the green in two shots. His score and the par for the course is as follows:

Par	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—37
Score	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	—31

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SARATOGA JUMPING RACES.

Entry Blanks Are Issued for Four Steeplechases.

Entry blanks for the steeplechase stakes to be held at the Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association were issued yesterday by Racing Secretary A. McL. Earlocker. There are four events on the program. The Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap, to which is added $1,500, is the most important.

The others are the North American, Beverwyck, and Shillelah. The first two of these three jumping races were won by Weldship last year. Edward M. Weld's great jumper, who is now a six-year-old, had been specially pointed for the Saratoga meeting, and he was at the top of his form, although he did did remarkably well in the early part of the season. During the year he was started eleven times, was first five and second twice, and won in purses over $6,000. The Saratoga is over a two-and-one-half-mile course, while the other three events are about two miles.

J. E. Widener, the Philadelphia horseman, has won the Shillelah Handicap the last two years with El Bart, who only started three times last year and was first twice. El Bart was ridden by T. Tuckey in his winning races and carried 140 and 138 pounds, respectively.

Preliminary entries will close tomorrow for the three important steeplechases to be held in connection with the Spring meeting of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass. They are the Chamblet Memorial, for four-year-olds and upward; the Country Club Grand Annual, and the National Hunt Cup. The Greentree Stables' Cherry Malotte took the first two events last year, while the cup went to the Glen Riddle Farm's Pons Asinorum.

John Hastings is pointing Foxhall P. Keene's Toreador for the Rockaway Cup, which the son of Beau Gallant won last year with the owner up, carrying 167 pounds. The race is run during the Rockaway Hunt Club meeting, which opens on April 29.

The Prophet, an aged hunter bought two years ago by A. Henry Higginson and used during the hunting season, will be raced at the Piping Rock, United Hunts, and Brookline meetings. The Prophet started only once last season, when he won the Myopia Challenge Cup, a steeplechase for heavyweight hunters, with Mr. Higginson in the saddle, carrying 175 pounds.

TO BET $1,200 ON SOUTAR.

Philadelphia Racquet Men Backing Their Pro to Beat Ganley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Members of the Philadelphia Racquet Club are so confident that their professional, Jock Soutar, can defeat William Ganley, the professional of the Union Boat Club, at squash racquets that they have sent $1,200 to wager on the outcome of a series of the best two of three matches, the first of which will be played at the Boston Athletic Association next Saturday. The second match will be played at Philadelphia and the third, if necessary, in either Boston or Philadelphia.

Soutar, who is the world's champion at racquets, plays a fast game of squash racquets, and has had much experience in playing Pearson, the national amateur champion at squash, and other cracks. Ganley is particularly adept at the corners, but is handicapped by lack of good opponents in Boston.

A match between Soutar and Ganley was arranged two years ago, but Soutar sent a substitute, whom the Bostonian defeated with ease.

STADIUM ATH. CLUB GALA OPENING BOXING DE LUXE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TOMORROW NIGHT
REICH vs. PORKY FLYNN
Adm. 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c, $1, $2. Boxes, $3.
WILLARD vs. MORAN
CHOICE RINGSIDE BOXES AND RESERVED SEATS (All Parts of House).
Jacobs' Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway, cor. 38th St. Phone 6180—Greeley.

Athletic News of the Colleges.

Harvard Wants Field Athletes.

Harvard is looking around for athletes for the field events in order to round out a good track team for her important engagements this Spring. The coaches believe their team's weakest point is in the field events, and they intend to devote a lot of attention to strengthening it. Harvard lost fifteen good performers by graduation last Spring, which is regarded as the biggest loss a Harvard track team has suffered in years, but the acquisition to the "Varsity of last year's freshmen has given hope that there will be many point winners among them.

Appeal for Rowing at Brown.

The Brown Alumni Monthly is urging the resumption of rowing at Brown University. The Monthly says: "It does not believe it necessary to re-establish the sport on a costly basis or attempt to make it a rival of baseball and football. To do so would require a large annual expenditure, with practically no money returns. But there is no reason why class crews should not be organized or crews made up on some other than a class basis."

Syracuse's Venture Into Swimming.

Syracuse University will take her first plunge in intercollegiate swimming on Saturday, when she meets Rutgers College in the home pool. The Athletic Governing Board has made swimming a minor sport, so this official recognition will result in the awarding of insignia to the men who compete.

Georgetown to Play Tennis Here.

Three lawn tennis matches will be played in and near New York this Spring by the Georgetown University team. The Washingtonians will come to N. Y. U. for competition on April 17, and will play at Fordham the next day, closing the trip at Rutgers on April 19. Leland Stanford University, which will come East for several matches, will be included on Georgetown's schedule, but no definite date has been selected.

Amherst Loses Five Athletes.

Five Amherst athletes have been placed under the Faculty ban because they were deficient in studies. Captain Ames is one of the unfortunate young men who will be ineligible to compete with the track team this Spring.

Break Two Interclass Records.

In the third interclass track meet at Hanover two Dartmouth records were excelled and one equaled. E. C. Riley, '16, running from scratch, clipped four-fifths of a second off the old record in the 440-yard handicap, and Delta Kappa Epsilon lowered the mark for the relay distance by one-fifth of a second. H. T.

FIGHTERS WILL FINISH THEIR TRAINING TODAY

SEAT SALE FOR BOUT REACHES $115,000

Willard Boxes Lively in Seven Rounds, While Moran Takes It Easy.

There was a smile of satisfaction on Tex Rickard's face yesterday when he looked over the ticket chart for the Willard-Moran bout at Madison Square Garden. The chart showed that most of the tickets have been sold or reserved. In the coffers of the Show Corporation last night there were $115,000 in cash, with orders for $20,000 worth of seats. They are being called for rapidly, and Rickard predicted last night that the house would be sold out by tomorrow night.

The ticket sellers state that the $10 pasteboards were the most popular. The demand for these was so great that many orders were declined. All of the $25 seats have been taken and all except a few of the $20 and $15 seats have been taken. It is impossible to ascertain how many seats have been bought for women.

"Many men told me that we were foolish to offer such a sum for this bout," said Rickard yesterday, "as the limited capacity of the Garden would not permit the sale of enough seats to pay for the enormous expense and trouble we have been put to. I know the public which patronizes boxing pretty well by this time and I knew from the first that the best people in New York and surrounding cities would patronize it, and my prediction has come true. We can see our way clear already, and on the day before the fight I expect that there will not be a seat for sale. And let me tell you that a lot of New Yorkers who have waited until the last minute are going to be disappointed."

Many of the tickets have fallen into the hands of speculators, and several of them were seen yesterday outside of the ticket office at the Garden offering seats for sale to buyers who left the ticket window disappointed.

Jess Willard did his usual amount of work yesterday and went through his whole program at top speed. He boxed seven rounds, two with Hemple, two with Monahan, and three with Boer Rodel. The champion is nearly down to the weight he wants, and his trainer, Monahan, expects that by to-morrow he will weigh not more than 249 or 250 pounds. In his training Willard's handlers have aimed to increase his speed, agility, and stamina, and they feel that it is not necessary for him to train down to the weight that he needed in the long fight against Johnson.

Willard's boxing yesterday was mainly on the defensive, and he used both his gloves in trying to pick off the blows of his opponents. At this sort of defense, those who have watched him say, he is 50 per cent. better than in his fight against Johnson. While he was slow-footed then, he can now shift and sidestep. He spent much time at this sort of work yesterday. Many times when Hemple shot a blow toward his jaw, the champion dropped his arms and just ducked his head out of the way. Today Willard will conclude his hard work, as also will Moran.

Yesterday was a trying day for Frank Moran at Dal Hawkins's place in Westchester. Moran did a little road work in the morning, and in the early afternoon he attended the funeral of his mascot, Willie Lewis, Jr., son of his trainer.

Moran was in no mood for doing any gymnasium work when he got back to his quarters, but there was such a large gathering there to see him that he consented to box six rounds rather than disappoint the admirers who went there to watch him.

He boxed two rounds with Bill McKinnon, two with Frank Kendall and two with Bartley Madden. Moran went at the three with determination and put plenty of speed behind his blows. He will put in a hard day's work today and a little tomorrow, but will, like Willard, rest on Friday, the day before the bout. Moran is down to a fine edge now and will be handled carefully the next couple of days.

The preliminary to the big bout will probably bring together Charley Weinert, the Jersey heavyweight, and Battling Levinsky, and negotiations for a ten-round bout were practically finished last night. Both boxers are fast, big men, and are sure to furnish a good warm-up session for the main bout. The Willard and Moran bout will start at 9:30 o'clock.

It was originally planned to have the Pueblo fireman, Jim Flynn, box Levinsky, but as he was recently knocked out by Fred Fulton, it is not thought that he would furnish as interesting a bout of Weinert.

A. A. U. BOXING TRIALS.

Preliminaries in Four Classes to be Contested Tonight.

Contestants in the Metropolitan A. A. U. amateur boxing chaampionships, which start tonight at the New York Athletic Club, will box for a trip to Boston for the national titular tournament, in addition to the regulation championship prizes. The added incentive for victory is being awarded by the National Amateur Athletic Union.

Every amateur club in the district who caters to boxers will be well represented tonight in the preliminaries of the 108, 125, 158, and 175 pound classes. The Union Settlement A. C. has named the biggest entry, nominating eighteen of its representatives.

Thursday night the preliminaries in the classes not on tonight's program will be decided, and on Saturday night the semi-finals and finals in all divisions will be contested.

U. S. BOXERS VICTORIOUS.

Capture Every Bout in Match with Norwegian Amateurs.

CHRISTIANIA, March 21.—The American amateur boxes who are taking part in a series of tournaments in Scandinavian lands, and who recently won the Danish championships in two of the three classes, were victorious in all three events in the match here today.

John Maloney of St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, took the first prize in the featherweight class; John Karpenski of the Cleveland Athletic Club won in the middleweight class, and William Spengler of the Union Settlement A. C., New York, gained the first honors in the heavyweight class.

Christie to Box Ashe at Pioneer.

Gus Christie, the middleweight, who will make his first New York appearance at the Pioneer Sporting Club tonight against George Ashe of Philadelphia, has boxed against all the best of the middleweights. He was the opponent of Jack Dillon five times, Mike Gibbons in three bouts, and stayed twenty rounds with Les Darcy, the Australian champion. In the other ten-round bout, Patsy Brannigan, the Pittsburgh middleweight, will be pitted against Benny McCoy, a Baltimore boxer.

Flynn to Box Reich Tomorrow.

Dan Flynn of Boston has been matched for the main bout with Al Reich at the opening of the new Stadium A. C. at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night. Flynn was substituted for Andre Anderson, the big heavyweight, who injured his hands in his last bout. The winner of this bout will be matched with Jim Coffey at the Stadium Club in the near future. Kid McFarland will be the referee tomorrow night.

WELSH HAS A CLOSE CALL.

Barely Outpoints Bloom—Leo Benz Too Much for Al McCoy.

Two champions showed their pugilistic wares before a capacity crowd at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night and furnished some interesting boxing. The principals in the main event were Al McCoy of Brooklyn, generally recognized as the titleholder in the middleweight division, and Leo Benz, a recent arrival in these parts from Butte, Mon. This was taken as the feature attraction because of the fact that it was put on promptly at 10 o'clock, as called for by the Boxing Commission rules, but it was easily overshadowed by the following contest between Freddie Welsh, the English boxer who holds the lightweight crown, and Phil Bloom, the Ghetto lightweight of Brooklyn. This latter bout resulted in a victory for Welsh by the narrowest of margins, for he was forced to extend himself throughout the ten sessions, and on several occasions was on the receiving end of Bloom's stiff right and left hand blows to the face and stomach.

It was only the English boxer's wonderful cleverness and superior knowledge of the ring that enabled him to pull through with a hair-line decision, for Bloom, realizing that he had an opportunity to win the coveted laurels held by his opponent, fought desperately throughout the entire ten rounds and swung blows from every angle with varying success. Welsh deftly blocked or evaded many of his opponent's heavy swings for the face or stomach, and countered cleverly with stinging rights and lefts to the face at close quarters, which he alternated with a steady attack on the stomach at times.

In the early rounds Welsh gained a commanding lead. Bloom managed to spurt in the sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds, but the champion came back on the aggressive in the two closing chapters and outpointed the Brooklynite. The weights were: Welsh, 137¾ pounds; Bloom, 133½.

The Benz-McCoy bout resulted in a victory for the former. He landed the cleaner blows and was on the aggressive for the greater part of the bout. The contest, on the whole, was uninteresting when compared with the lightweight bout, as both men held, and they wrestled frequently.

Early in the bout Benz complained of being fouled by his opponent, and the referee warned McCoy. The latter's only blow was a right to the ribs and under the heart in the clinches, and with this punch he had his opponent's side a deep red at the final bell. Benz, however, landed often and cleanly on the Brooklynite's stomach and jaw, and was entitled to the honors. The weights were: Benz, 156 pounds; McCoy, 162½ pounds.

AUCHTERLONIE CASE ENDS.

Erasmus Hall Athlete Can Compete in P. S. A. L. Sports.

After having the case under consideration for almost six months, the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, at its monthly meeting in P. S. A. L. headquarters yesterday, ruled that Jim Auchterlonie, the big football, basket-ball, and track star, is eligible to represent Erasmus Hall H. S. in all competitions.

No case that has ever come before the High School Games Committee caused so much discussion as did that of Auchterlonie, who, after being declared ineligible by the P. S. A. L., carried his fight to the Board of Education and there gained a verdict. The Erasmus Hall athlete was disbarred by the P. S. A. L. after it had been asserted he went to Erasmus Hall following his alleged dismissal from Boys' High for falling in his studies.

The committee found yesterday that the offense for which Auchterlonie presumably was punished by the P. S. A. L. really occurred before there was any ruling to cover the case. The rule was made after the Auchterlonie case had become a matter of public discussion among the high schools athletic authorities.

The coming baseball season commanded considerable time from the committee, of which Herbert J. McCreary of Brooklyn is Chairman. The prospects for the season were discussed, and were found to be exceptionaly bright. A resolution was passed providing that in instances where it was not otherwise stated baseball contests played after regular school hours could be limited to seven innings.

OSBORNE DEFEATS HAWKINS WITH CUE

Bridgeport Contestant Scores Second Victory in Pocket Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.
E. F. Raynolds	4	0
J. H. Shoemaker	3	0
C. M. Munoz	4	1
H. S. Osborne	2	2
F. A. Unger	1	3
J. J. Maloney	1	5
H. B. Hawkins	0	4

H. S. Osborne of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport defeated Herbert B. Hawkins of Brooklyn by a score of 125 to 70 in the amateur pocket billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. The game is the second that Osborne has won in the tournament, and it marked the fourth defeat for Hawkins, who has played consistently poor billiards. Osborne did not play a wonderful game, but it was too strong for Hawkins, who trailed the Connecticut contestant from the start to the close of the match, with he single exception of the first game, which Hawkins won at 8 to 6. At one time Osborne was playing his opponent practically two to one. The score in the tenth frame was 89 to 45 in favor of the Algonquin Club representative.

Hawkins had many opportunities, but his execution was so poor that he could not increase his count materially, even when there was a wide open break of the ivories with a chance to clear the table. Until well along in the game his high run was only 6. The position play was poor, and this in part accounted for the low score by the Brooklynite. He could not make the cue ivory roll well and sometimes left himself difficult positions. At other times he missed on what should have been cure counts.

Osborne was not by any means perfect in his position play, but he was stronger than in some of his earlier games of the tournament. Up to the time of the championship the Connecticut man had played but little on a large table, and this counted against his game. He has been overcoming this handicap as the tournament progressed, and yesterday did some praiseworthy work. He made a number of good runs in which were many excellent shots. The scores:

Osborne—6 11 11 12 8 4 6 10 10 12 6 7 11 6 9. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—12, 11, and 11.

Hawkins—8 3 3 2 6 10 8 4 4 2 8 7 3 8 0. Total—70. Scratches—6. High runs—11, 6, and 6.

C. M. Munoz and J. J. Maloney played an interesting contest in the evening, both from the point of view of close competition and good execution. Munoz eventually won by a score of 125 to 113, in a match in which the advantage swayed from one to the other. Munoz gained an early lead only to have his rival draw even and pass him by brilliant play, the best he has shown in the present tournament. In the eleventh frame Maloney was leading by three points, the score being 76 to 73. Again in the sixteenth he was ahead, this time by two points with the score at 100 to 107. Munoz then made a determined effort and snatched the victory from his rival through cautious shooting. The scores:

Munoz—9 5 12 6 7 7 10 11 3 5 8 13 13 4 1 4 12 7. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—13 12 and 11.

Maloney—5 9 2 8 10 12 4 3 11 9 6 1 1 10 13 10 2 2. Total—113. Scratches—5. High runs—13, 12, and 11.

Kreuter Challenges Blankenship.

Emmett Blankenship, who won the professional pocket billiard championship in Chicago Monday night, has already been challenged for a championship match. Louis Kreuter has sent in a challenge and posted his forfeit. It is probable that the match between these two will be played in this city. Several roomkeepers in this city are expected to bid for the contest.

STREBEIGH SQUASH VICTOR.

Columbia Club Class B Tournament Decided Yesterday.

R. L. Strebeigh won the Class B squash tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday when he defeated Harold Kellock in the final round. Kellock won the first game of the match at 15—7, and then Strebeigh took three games in succession at 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.

The Class C handicap event was also decided, H. H. Elias winning in a match that was in doubt until the final point was played. H. Bayne was the opponent of Elias, and in the first two games was the victor at 15—11 and 15—8. Elias won the next game at 18—14, and the next two games also were set. One point gave Elias victory in the fourth game, the score being 18—17, and he took the third in 18—13. The summary:

Class B.—Semi-Final Round.—R. L. Strebeigh defeated J. P. Carter, 15—10, 15—10; Harold Kellock defeated H. R. Burt, 15—7, 15—6.

Final Round.—R. L. Strebeigh defeated H. Kellock, 7—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.

Class B, Handicap, Semi-Final Round.—A. Moses (plus 10 aces,) defeated A. B. Chedle, (minus 3 aces,) 15—6, 15—11; A. D. Alexander, (minus 4 aces,) defeated J. A. Worcester, (scratch,) 5—15, 18—16, 17—16.

Class C, Handicap, Semi-Final Round.—H. H. Elias, (scratch,) defeated C. W. Cuthel, (plus 6 aces,) 15—11, 15—9; H. Bayne, (plus 9 aces,) defeated E. L. Satterlee, (minus 6 aces,) 15—10, 15—2.

Final Round.—H. H. Elias defeated H. Bayne, 11—15, 8—15, 18—14, 18—17, 18—13.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The patented cork mats, of which so much was expected by the Amateur Athletic Union authorities, failed to meet the necessary requirements in the running high jump at the national championships. In fact, the mats were anything but useful, and it was due to their failure to hold that Wesley Oler, Jr., of Yale could not clear 5 feet 11 inches. The cork mats were substituted for dirt pits, and were supposed to allow for the use of spiked shoes. In this requirement they were complete failures, and Oler did not attempt to wear his spiked shoes until his final attempt at 5 feet 11 inches. The jarring the jumpers received when alighting on these mats also upset their form.

The athletic association of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark and the Metropolitan Life of New York will hold a dual meet tonight in the First Regiment Armory, Newark. The best men of each organization are entered in the closed events. There will be several open races, in which many of the local stars will compete. Among them will be Mile Devanney of the Millrose A. A., Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C., Eddie Fraser of the Irish-American A. C., and Roy Morse of the Salem-Crescent A. C. There will be teams in the 880-yard relay representing Trinity Club, Loughlin Lyceum, Bronx Church House, Long Island A. C., Millrose A. A., Newark A. C., and Ozanam Association.

Tome School of Port Deposit, Md., is making preparations for the staging of a great outdoor track and field meet on May 20. Twenty-five events are on the program and invitations have been accepted by schoolboy athletes of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and Illinois. Arrangements have been made for the running of a special boat from Baltimore to Port Deposit on the day of the games. The Susquehanna, carrying 900 passengers, will be used on the occasion. Usually there are about 1,000 visitors from Baltimore at the Tome sports, which will consist of open events, novice contests, rural high school exhibitions, midget races, and a Faculty relay race.

Athletic enthusiasts are still discussing the great running in the senior championships of Andy Kelly of Holy Cross College, who, in the semi-final heat of the 300, equaled Alvah T. Meyer's American indoor record of 32 1-5 seconds. The former Xavier boy won the championship in hollow fashion, and his performance will be classed with the best of the board floor season.

More than 200 entries have been received for the handicap road run of the St. Anselm's A. C., which will be held on April 2 through the streets of the Bronx. The following clubs have entered teams: Millrose A. A., Mohawk A. C., St. Joseph's Y. M. C., Ninety-second Street Y. M. C. A., Long Island A. C., Brooklyn A. A., Bronx Church House, Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., and Jersey Harriers. Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., winner of the recent Pennant A. C. marathon, will be one of the back markers.

'Balance'—The Goal of the Tire Maker

Watch an apothecary compound a prescription.

It is only when his scales are 'balanced' that he has the exact quantity of the ingredient.

Too much or too little—and the compound is wrong—dangerous.

The same with tires—too much toughness in the rubber tread, and resiliency is gone; too much resiliency, and toughness is destroyed.

Or if there is not absolute 'balance' between rubber and fabric in the carcass, weakness develops which results in tread separation.

Finally, there must be an exact 'balance' of wear between rubber tread and fabric carcass to make a 100 per cent. efficiency tire.

Neither tread nor carcass may be weaker or stronger than the other.

We have actually worked out and produced the long-sought-for 'balanced' tires.

The gigantic sales increases of 'Nobby' Treads, for example,—since our 'balanced' tires began September last to be "felt on the market"—tell the story.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

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What the War and One Man Have Done

In this City, and in every city of America, business men are learning certain truths from the war—truths which could be learned in no other manner, however unpleasant it may be to have to admit it.

As a result of the war, new discoveries, new inventions are coming *in this generation.*

A month now sees more mechanical progress than a decade did in the past.

In no field of industrial activity has there been greater progress than in the field of motor truck transportation.

The World War is a *gasoline war—a motor truck period.* There never was a time when motor trucks were more widely appreciated than now.

America is becoming the World's Workshop.

As competition grows keener, greater economies become necessary.

Competition breaks away from clever salesmanship to *the higher ground of quality and service.*

The Industrial World never needed more than it does today the services of a motor truck designer capable of applying his science to the problems of modern business.

An engineer with practical experience who not only believes but *knows that he is right.*

Among all the automobile engineers of America, the one man who has made the deepest study of the motor truck needs of the business world is A. L. Riker, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company of America.

Mr. Riker is *pioneer designer* of motor vehicles in America.

He designed the first Locomobile 4-cylinder car in *1902.*

He designed the Locomobile Racing Car—th *first American-built car* to win the Vanderbilt Cup.

He was the *first President of the Society of Automobile Engineers,* and was chosen by his fellow experts of the Society to represent them in the *United States Naval Consulting Board,* of which he is Chairman of the Committee on Internal Combustion Motors.

Fifteen years ago, and in the infancy of the automobile art, Mr. Riker designed and built motor trucks which are *still in service.*

A. L. Riker's latest achievement is the new Riker Motor Truck, a *war tested truck, a truck developed from the lessons of the war* made by the Locomobile Company of America—unquestionably and incontestably the *best built truck in America.*

It is a noteworthy fact that trucks built by Mr. Riker fifteen years ago are still in service.

It shows that Mr. Riker was able to foresee the peculiar *strains* that were bound to be imposed on motor trucks in *unsparing service.*

It shows Mr. Riker's standards of quality in the *choice of materials.*

Today, backed by all the tremendous advances in the art of making special metals for special services, the Locomobile Company of America brings out the new *Riker Motor Truck.*

Here is a frame of pressed chrome nickel steel, *which costs about 20 cents* a pound—as against the 8 cent structural steel used in the frames of most trucks.

Here is an engine bed of *bronze* ("Government specification bronze" is the technical name) instead of the aluminum ordinarily used.

The Riker Motor Truck has the *only bronze engine bed ever put into a truck.*

Here are springs of *silico manganese steel*

Here are transmission gears of *chrome nickel steel*—propeller shaft of *chrome nickel steel*—driving axles of *chrome nickel steel.*

The Riker Truck is the *best built truck in America.*

There is more *high grade material* in the Riker Motor Truck than in any other truck built in America.

Mr. Riker's choice of materials and his method of using them make the Riker Motor Truck not only *stronger,* more *dependable,* and *safer,* but *lighter* as well.

A Riker Truck will *go further,* carry *heavier* loads, do its work with *less tire cost, less upkeep and depreciation* than any other truck of the same rated capacity.

The price is about the same.

Engineers, Industrial Men, Superintendents of Delivery, Traffic Managers, Students of Technical Schools and Colleges, are invited to inspect the new Riker Motor Truck now on display at our Branch House in this city, and *see Mr. Riker's application of engineering principles to motor truck design in America.*

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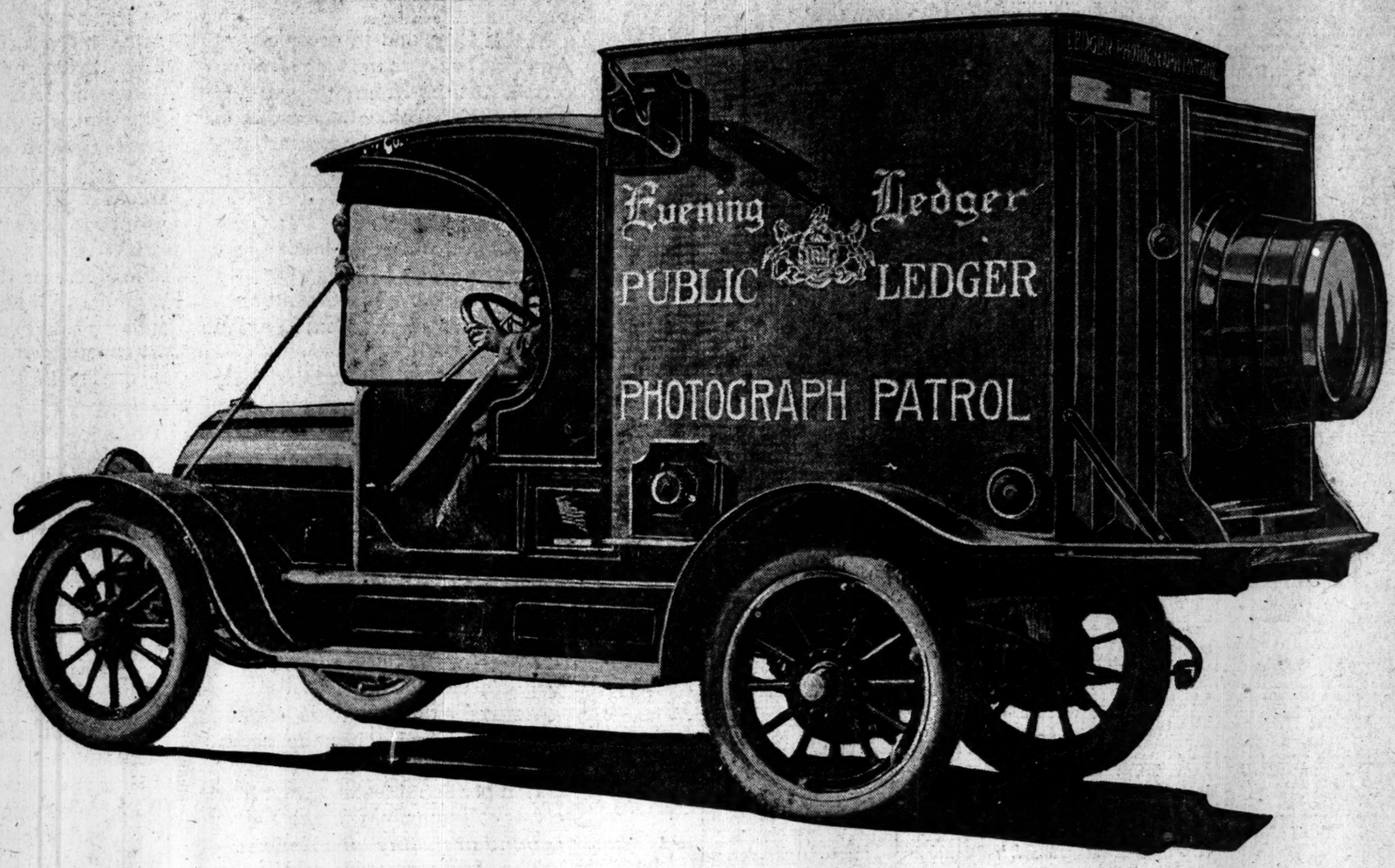

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SISTERS TO TOMBS IN SWINDLE TRIAL

Mrs. Francolini Admits She Sold Annex Homes, Inc., Stock Before Failure.

ALLOWANCE TO MARY STEEN

Woman Realty Operator Says She Promised Aged Servant to Anticipate Dividends.

Testifying in her own defense in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mrs. Matilda Francolini, who is being tried with her sister, Rose Hailey, on a charge of grand larceny, denied that she had ever swindled Mary Steen, an old working woman, out of $7,500 in a fake land deal. What she sold to Miss Steen in January, 1913, she declared was not a first mortgage on Westchester property, as the old servant thought, but some stock in the Annex Homes, Inc., a real estate corporation of which Mrs. Francolini at that time was President.

Mrs. Francolini testified that she warned Mary Steen that there would not be any monetary return on the stock until dividends were declared. However, she finally made a concession to her aged client by promising to pay her a monthly allowance on her investment out of her own pocket, if Miss Steen did not wish to wait until the semi-annual dividends were declared.

When the time came for the issuance of the stock sheets Mrs. Francolini said Miss Steen asked her to keep them in the safe of the company until the servant returned from the country, where she had found employment. Then the Annex Homes, Inc., went into bankruptcy and payment of dividends was out of the question. Mrs. Francolini testified that she pawned her jewelry, took out mortgages on her property, and borrowed money right and left to accomplish a reorganization of the company on a sound basis.

While engaged in this work Mrs. Francolini said, a man whom she understood to be from the District Attorney's office came to her place of business and demanded the sheets recording the stock held by Mary Steen. She surrendered the stock sheets and had not seen them since. She understood, however, that they were still in the possession of the District Attorney.

As part of her defense Mrs. Francolini was requested by her lawyer, C. H. Griffiths to describe her activities in various real estate companies with which she was connected. In January, 1913, she was President of three real estate companies, the Halley Land Improvement Company, the Sterling Park, Inc., and the Halstead Land and Development Company. All of these concerns she merged into the Annex Homes, Inc., which failed in the Fall of 1913 for more than $500,000. She herself had $10,000 worth of stock in the company and drew a salary of $5,000 a year as President until it collapsed.

At one time in her life she had studied law for a year and a half, Mrs. Francolini testified. She admitted on cross-examination that in the natural course of her law studies she had to touch upon the law relating to larceny and Assistant District Attorney Roesch with considerable emphasis exclaimed:

"Mrs. Francolini, now tell the court and jury why you studied the law of larceny."

The witness laughed and the question was ruled out. Then Mr. Roesch sought to prove that the Annex Homes, Inc., was really insolvent at the time Mrs. Francolini urged Mary Steen to invest in some of its stock. But the defendant denied this emphatically. She also denied that the company issued dummy mortgages or that it overdrew its bank accounts by many thousands.

Isn't it a fact that from January, 1912, to January, 1913, you never had on deposit in the National Nassau Bank more than from $40 to $50?" asked Mr. Roesch.

"It certainly is not a fact," replied Mrs. Francolini.

"Isn't it a fact that you had a man run around the banks to meet kited checks as they came due?"

"No, it's not a fact."

Asked why the Annex Homes, Inc., failed, she replied that the concern had acquired more land than it could handle and became cramped for money. She admitted that on at least one occasion the company had issued a mortgage in the name of a person who was virtually a "dummy."

After adjournment Justice Shearn ordered that both of the sisters be committed to the Tombs until the end of the trial. Ever since their arrest they have been on bail.

The trial goes on today.

SIR CHAS. WYNDHAM WEDS.

Marries at 79 Miss Mary Moore, His Stage Associate of Years.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir Charles Wyndham married today Miss Mary Moore, who has been associated with him in theatre management for some years. The first Lady Wyndham died on Jan. 12 last.

Sir Charles Wyndhem is 79 years old, and when a young man studied medicine at King's College, London, then coming to this country at the beginning of the civil war. He offered his services to the Union Army and served as a surgeon until the end of his enlistment. Then adopting the stage as his profession, he played for a short season with the John Wilkes Booth company. Following the civil war, Sir Charles returned to London and made his first appearance there in 1865. After a time he became widely known for his acting at the Royalty Theatre.

In 1896 he celebrated his twentieth year as manager of the Criterion Theatre in London and three years later built both the New Theatre and Wyndham's Theatre. He was knighted in 1902.

Miss Mary Moore, who has accompanied Sir Charles Wyndham on his American tours since 1885, was the widow of James Albery, the dramatic author. She was a daughter of the late Charles Moore, Parliamentary Agent, and was educated at Warwick Hall, Maida Vale. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Gaiety Theatre under the management of the late John Hollingshead. After her first marriage she left the stage and did not return until 1885, when she played the part of Lady Dorothy in "The Candidate" at the Theatre Royal in Bradford. This was her first appearance under Charles Wyndham's management, and she has never appeared since under any other management.

Miss Moore has received great honors for her ability as an actress and appeared by command at Windsor Castle, before the late King Edward, in 1903, in "David Garrick," and in 1907 in "Still Waters Run Deep." She is partner with her husband in the Criterion, New, and Wyndham's theatres.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM TRACK.

Cyclone Wrecks "Commercial Traveler" on Clover Leaf Road.

MARION, Ind., March 21.—Clover Leaf passenger train No. 5, "Commercial Traveler," was blown from the track four miles east of Marion during a cyclone which passed through this vicinity about 11 o'clock tonight. The train was overturned and wrecked while going at a high rate of speed, it was reported.

Physicians have gone to the scene. Details are slow in coming on account of communications being destroyed.

The train consisted of five cars, four of which were turned over, the other being tilted at an angle of twenty-five degrees. The engine and tender stayed on the track, and the engineer and firemen brought them into Marion.

It was reported that about twenty-five persons were injured.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Kodaly, Beethoven, and Dvorak at the Last Concert.

The Kneisel Quartet gave the last concert of the season in New York last evening at Aeolian Hall with a program that represented some of its most characteristic work in both the modern and the classical fields. It began with the quartet by Zoltan Kodály, Op. 2, that Mr. Kneisel first introduced to New York two or three seasons ago and has since repeated, in whole or in part. The composer is a young Hungarian who aspires, with some of his compatriots, to found a new Hungarian school based upon the true Hungarian folk music untouched by the gypsy influence that has hitherto shaped its form so largely. In this music they have made extensive researches.

Kodály has made great use of it in his quartet. Much of its thematic substance is appealing, even beautiful, and bears traces of folk song origin, or of the folk song suggestion. The composer works it in with all the experimental freedom and daring of the most modern. He has apparently not hesitated at anything in the nature of harmonic dissonance, and has produced some of the most acidulous and mordant effects in that direction that are to be heard. Such things are often ameliorated by repeated hearing, and strike less violently upon the ear. Some did not find it so with many of Kodaly's passages. Nor does the work seem to gain in lucidity and in power of appeal on rehearing. Its most successful pages seem to be in the presto, with its folk-song suggestion, and the final allegro a set of variations on a theme of the folk-tune order, worked with ingenuity in both harmonic and rhythmic traits. There appears to be something tentative in much of the quartet, and the composer has not always attained either beauty or significance. It is difficult, especially in intonation, and Mr. Kneisel and his associates played it with brilliant mastery.

There was much relief in the second of Beethoven's Rasoumoffsky quartets in E minor, that followed it; a work that also has some fascinating rhythmic effects, and a compelling imaginative power. The last number was Dvorak's lusciously tuneful and flowing quintet in A, Op. 81, for pianoforte and strings. In this the quartet had the assistance of Miss Winifred Christie, who played the pianoforte part with great musical intelligence and a true feeling for ensemble, that only occasionally fell before the soloist's desire for supremacy. There was unusual pleasure expressed by the audience in the performance of Beethoven's quartet, and the players were recalled several times.

SOPRANO AND PIANIST HEARD

Mme. Nina Varesa and George Copeland Give a Novel Recital.

Mme. Nina Varesa, soprano, and George Copeland, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre under the unpretentious title of "Une Heure de Musique." Mme. Varesa sang a group of songs by Russian composers, another of songs by Debussy, and a third which comprised two Spanish songs of the people.

Mr. Copeland played four compositions of Chopin and pieces by Amani, Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Albeniz, and Grovlez. The program, the work of the artists, and all that part of the recital which appealed to the eye, united to make it in general effect somewhat different from the ordinary run of such events.

Mme. Varesa has perhaps not the greatest vocal resources, but she has ability in characterizing and individualizing what she is singing, and the very fine accompaniments of Mr. Copeland, with the excellent qualities as a solo player he has made known here, added much to the value of the offering.

Operas for the Closing Week.

"Carmen" will open the last week of opera at the Metropolitan next Monday evening, and the same work will be sung again on Saturday afternoon, the last matinée of the season. An event of the week will be a special matinée of "Madama Butterfly" on Thursday, "Das Rheingold" will be sung on Wednesday evening and "Rigoletto" on Thursday evening. The opera for Friday night will be "Lucia," and "Siegfried" on Saturday evening will close the present season. At the concert this Sunday evening, the list of the season, the soloists will be Meadames Fitziu and Homer and Pasquale Amato.

Although the opera is over with next week's performances, the Metropolitan Opera House will not be closed, for the Diaghileff Ballet Russe begins an engagement of four weeks on Monday, April 3, as part of the regular Metropolitan subscription season.

BILL IN TO REFORM TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Mayor and Controller, Upholding Measure, Say Cost to City Will Be Millions.

CALL THE FUND BANKRUPT

Previous Administrations Blamed for Failure to Find Sound Actuarial Basis.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast gave out a statement yesterday regarding the reorganization of the retirement fund of the city's school teachers for which a bill was introduced yesterday in the Legislature. The statement sets forth that hereafter the fund will be on a sound financial basis, and it is hoped that it will result in the disappearance of the friction which has characterized the whole matter in the past. The statement says:

"The plan agreed to for the teachers' retirement fund places that fund on a sound basis financially, provides equitably for the retirement of teachers after thirty-five years of service, or in case of disability after twenty years of service, and adopts the principle of equal contributions for the cost of pensions from the city and from the teaching force.

"In establishing a new pension fund for teachers two principal problems must be met: First, the existing fund is insolvent. This means that there are no funds on hand except as they are received from future contributions to pay the pensions of teachers already retired. Unless the city comes to the rescue, therefore, teachers now retired would receive steadily reduced pensions and future retirements of teachers would become impossible. In the new plan the city takes over the existing retired list, including about 1,540 former teachers, with pensions aggregating annually $1,100,000.

"The second problem relates to accrued liabilities for teachers advanced in the service for whom insufficient contributions have been made in the past. These accrued liabilities will be met equally by the city and teachers except where the teachers' half of the necessary contributions exceed 8 per cent. In such cases the city will pay its half plus the excess over the teachers' 8 per cent. of salary contributions.

"For all newcomers into the fund after its reorganization, the teachers and the city will pay an equal amount. All contributions of teachers are to be set aside in a reserve fund at interest to be utilized only for the payment of the pensions of the contributors.

"The city's payments will be made under annual appropriations as required, to provide for the existing pension roll and for the city's share of future pensions granted after the new fund is established.

"For the next several years the city's contribution will average about $1,500,000. It will increase after this time with the growth of the number of pensioners until the existing pension roll now taken over is entirely wiped out by natural causes.

"In adopting the new plan we are attempting to correct errors made in the past when pension systems were established without regard to future cost. It is another instance where a sound business administration must assume obligations to remedy financial errors of previous administrations.

"If a sound principle of financing is not now adopted, the liabilities for teachers' pensions will continue to accumulate until the city will have to choose between carrying on its teaching staff a large number of teachers no longer fit for service, or will be obliged to assume a very much larger burden than now devolves upon it.

"The basis of the measures provided in the bill are in every way equitable to the teachers. The city Government, Board of Education, and the teachers are each to have a substantial voice in the administration of the fund, and every precaution is taken in the bill to provide for the fund's future management according to sound actuarial principles."

OPPOSE NEW SALARY PLAN.

Teachers Fight Proposal to Give City Authorities Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The proposed referendum in New York City on whether the State shall continue to fix salaries of certain classes of New York City employes or whether that power shall be delegated to the municipal authorities was opposed by New York City school teachers at a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon. The teachers took the stand that the success of the referendum would mean that the schools would be thrown into politics and the efficiency of the city educational system impaired.

Senator Elon R. Brown, author of the Referendum bill and Chairman of the committee which investigated New York City finances, told the teachers that New York City was the only municipality in the State which did not fix the salaries of its employes; that the Legislature was tired of the work; that he had reason to believe New York City wished to adjust the salaries, and that he had reason to believe that New York State did not wish to, and that, therefore, the only purpose of the Referendum bill was to let New York City settle the question for itself. He hoped the result of the referendum would be to put an end to the frequent arraignment of New York City against the rest of the State and the constant complaints that the Legislature was imposing upon the city.

MOVIE ACTOR KILLED.

A. Sully Guard of Thanhouser Co. Dies in Auto Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—A. Sully Guard of New York, character man for the Thanhouser Motion Picture Company, is dead, and J. W. McKenzie of New York, of the same firm, is in a critical condition at a local hospital as a result of an auto accident early this morning. Norman Acker and Harry Tiptin of Jacksonville, also occupants of the car, were injured seriously.

The auto, running at high speed, crashed into a telephone pole a few miles from the city, and was demolished. Pieces of timber pierced Guard's skull, causing instant death. His body is being held here, pending advices from New York relatives.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Wise's fellow Lambs were so pleased with his performance as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" that after the premiere Monday night they took him to the clubhouse and made him the guest of honor at a Falstaffian feast. A boar's head, a haunch of roast venison, and other dishes popular in the days of good Queen Bess were included on the menu.

Two hundred persons were turned away from the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday night, and accordingly the Russian panto-mime-ballet, "Petrouchka," will be repeated Saturday and Sunday nights.

Grace George has engaged Robert Warwick for her production of G. B. Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which she will make next Wednesday night at the Playhouse. Mr. Warwick has been acting for the movies since his appearance in the revival of "A Celebrated Case" at the Empire last season. He will play the role of Captain Brassbound.

Mrs. Fiske will give her seventy-fifth performance in "Erstwhile Susan" at the Gaiety this afternoon.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Sun.
The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw.
After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EVA TANGUAY DOLLY SISTERS WILL ROGERS
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL
GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:25 M. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
MITZI in "POM-POM"
A comic opera. "Novel and amusing all the way through."—Times.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN
CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY 2.
VIOLA ALLEN | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with ORRIN JOHNSON and
THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF
(Courtesy Charles Frohman Co.) in Mr. Hackett's Production of
The Merry Wives of Windsor
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. POPULAR MAT. TODAY 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6944. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 WEEKS
ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. TIMES
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"
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A Concert for Needy Musicians.

At the Bohemians' concert for the benefit of needy musicians in the United States, to be given next Wednesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, Paderewski and Casals will be the soloists. Mr. Casals will play Haydn's concerto in D major for violoncello and orchestra, and Mr. Paderewski the A. minor concerto of Schumann.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 22, 1916.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

Peace is coming in Europe because it must come, and every day brings it nearer. That is about as far as positive prophecy may go. But peace will not and cannot come upon such terms as were mentioned—according to some versions—in a conversation that has taken place between VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG and Ambassador GERARD. The German troops were to be withdrawn from Belgium, German colonies returned to their former owner, conditions as they were before the war pretty much restored, and all of that, but the German Chancellor thought that "it was essential to "German public opinion that an in- "demnity be paid before German "troops were withdrawn from north- "ern France."

The history of "the liberation of the territory" which THIERS accomplished after prodigies of effort and of success in anticipating the due dates of the indemnity paid in 1871 is not repeating itself—far from it. Germany is in occupation of a part of the territory of France. Her retirement will not be purchased by the promise or payment of indemnity. The present intent and disposition of the Allies, made known by authoritative and repeated declarations and even more clearly manifested by their continued and unrelaxing war preparations, make it certain that peace negotiations, when they are begun, must begin upon a basis very different from that now suggested.

Some part of the territory of France is occupied, to be sure, but von BETHMANN HOLLWEG seems to forget that the whole of Germany is occupied. Not by an enemy, her great military effectiveness has prevented that. But in every part of the Empire there is privation, denial, want, not merely of comforts, those may be dispensed with, but of the common and necessary things of life. Actual distress may not as yet be evident, but it is in men's thoughts as a thing foreseen. Throughout the Empire there is mourning, it is a land of deep mourning for the unnumbered dead whom neither victory nor anything else could restore to friends and families, and there is the horror and the dread, everywhere present, of new afflictions. There is deep anxiety, too, about the finances of the Empire. Plausible talk and the assurances continually given to the German people cannot conceal the disorder and the increasing strain. Privation, deep sorrow that can never be forgotten or ended, but is lifelong, and financial trouble always impending—these are enemies more relentless than those who come with arms in hand, they are even harder to get rid of.

Germany cannot rid herself of them. It is the intention of her foes that she shall not. The conviction grows that with her apparently certain defeat at Verdun she has exhausted her power of offensive. She is headed off in the East by Saloniki, by the disillusionment and despair of the Turks, by the Russians thrust toward Bagdad, by English troops already perhaps on the move from Egypt, where the removal of the peril to the canal has released them from what we may call guard duty. The German Navy is sealed up—it can come forth only to its destruction. There remains the possibility of another drive in Russia. It would be terribly costly, for not only is the country to be traversed exceedingly difficult, but the Russians are now well equipped for resistance, even for offense. But a successful drive in that quarter, even for hundreds of miles, would not free Germany from her harassments at home. The further she penetrated into Russia the worse off she would be, and it would be manifestly perilous, for the success of that adventure, to transfer troops and artillery from the western front.

This is beyond all question the view the Allies hold of the present position of Germany. Plainly it is their resolve that conditions in the Empire shall not change save for the worse. Tardily it may be, but with care and enormous expenditure, overlooking nothing, neglecting nothing, they have made their formidable preparations to that end. These are the grounds for believing that nothing can come of any discussion of peace upon such terms as those said to have been suggested by the German Chancellor. Quite aside from any plans they may have made for fresh offensives, the Allies have put themselves in a position where they can afford to wait. Germany, though hard beset, can still defend herself stoutly, there can be no doubt about that. But the Allies know very well that the ring of iron, if it be maintained only, without narrowing it, must do its work upon and in the German Empire. When the German people, thus far pretty successfully deceived, come to understand that victory is hopeless, no longer to be dreamed of, they will, they must, as the only way of escape from unendurable suffering, put their Government in a frame of mind to discuss peace terms quite other than those based upon the status quo and an indemnity from France.

AN IOWA WARNING.

Iowa is to vote on a woman suffrage constitutional amendment on June 5. According to The Sioux City Journal, Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT will spend most of her time in Iowa between April 13 and voting day. Other public speakers of national reputation will take part in the campaign, as to the conduct of which The Journal offers "this "word of warning from a friendly "source":

> The suffragists insist that the liquor interests are opposed to votes for women. In all likelihood this is true. But in the interest of fairness the suffragists must differentiate between opposition of such selfish, mercenary sort and opposition of reputable women who cannot bring themselves to favor suffrage. The suffragists cannot tar some of the best women of Iowa with the same stick with which they tar brewers and distillers and saloon keepers and hope to make capital out of it for their cause. It would be hard to think up a poorer piece of politics.

The classification of pros and antis as sheep and goats has been resented in the East, and will be resented everywhere where it is made. "The liquor interests" and "the forces of evil" may or may not be against votes for women, but the ingenuous assumption that men and women who are not suffragists are on the side of rum and Satan, while the good are ex officio suffragists, has been too largely made, in effect. As enthusiasm, fanaticism, or matter of amusement, it may pass; but it lacks persuasion. In New Jersey last year there was said to be too much of this dogmatic ascription. In New York it was avoided.

It would be unjust to blame the woman suffragists for a habit which they may have borrowed from the prohibitionists, or which may rest upon the tendency of passionate controversialists to impute motives; but it is not agreeable, and it loses votes.

So clever, amiable, and experienced a campaigner as Mrs. CATT cannot need the warning given by her Iowa friend; but there may be novice ardors on which it will fall helpfully. The politer the suffragists are the more dangerous they are.

FEDERALIZED MILITIA.

In the judgment of Mr. STIMSON, ex-Secretary of War, the federalized National Guard provided for in the Hay bill will be a poor substitute for the national militia or Continental Army of citizen soldiers absolutely controlled by the Federal Government, which ex-Secretary GARRISON favored. Many citizens whose knowledge and experience of army and militia affairs fit them to speak with authority on this subject agree with Mr. STIMSON. It is likely, however, that that part of the Hay bill which deals with the federalization of the organized militia will become a law. The admirable Continental Army plan failed because it lacked the support it should have received from the people of this country. It was violently opposed by some army officers and most of the militia officers. Therefore it is worth while to try to discover some of the merits of Mr. HAY's plan. The Chairman of the House Military Committee has no doubt of the constitutionality of the plan. His report to the House accompanying the bill is forcible and well supplied with legal citations. Besides providing for payment of the National Guard by the Federal Government and the establishment of a National Guard Reserve, the plan includes the following provisions:

> That the organization shall be the same as that prescribed for the regular army, and the enlisted strength as the President shall prescribe. That the number of National Guardsmen within one year from the passage of the act shall be 200 for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and the number shall be increased yearly until the total peace strength of the Guard shall be 800 for each Senator and Representative. That the President may assign the National Guard of the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia to division brigades and other tactical units, and detail officers of appropriate grade from the regular army or the Guard to command such units.
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> That no organization of the Guard which has received compensation under the act shall be disbanded without the consent of Congress. That all enlisted men must sign a contract to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and to obey the orders of the President. That the officers now in National Guard service who retain their commissions must take a new oath of allegiance to the United States, to support the Constitution and obey the President. That the National Guard shall be uniformed, armed, and equipped precisely like the regular army. That its discipline, which includes training, shall conform to the system which prevails in the regular army. That National Guardsmen shall drill in their armories not less than forty-eight times a year, and shall be called for encampments, manoeuvres, and firing practice at least fifteen days each year. That the President may call the whole National Guard or any part of it for encampment or manoeuvres. That when the National Guard participates in encampments and manoeuvres at a regular army post the army officer in charge of that post shall be their commander, no matter what the rank may be of the National Guard officers accompanying them.

The prescribed enlistment term is six years, three with the colors and three in the reserve. Stringent regulations are provided for National Guard courts martial. Nevertheless, the various Governors will still be the actual commanders in chief of the Guard, and the organized militia will be composed of fifty distinct organizations. The new rules are admirable, but if the Guard can be expanded under them the Continental Army plan would have proved practical under the volunteer system. If men will enlist in the National Guard under the new order they would have enlisted in the same numbers in the Federal army of citizen soldiers. The plan of intensive training in the Continental Army would have produced better soldiers in a shorter time than the National Guard system. It seems a pity, therefore, without considering further the Constitutional impediments to the realization of the hopes placed in the federalized militia by its promoters, that we could not have had a genuine national force of citizen soldiers instead of this obvious makeshift which smells so strongly of politics.

THE NEW INDIANA SENATOR.

The appointment by Governor RALSTON of THOMAS TAGGART as a Senator in Congress from Indiana seems to stir in some bosoms a feeling of virtuous protest that to the impartial analyst smacks of pretense. In the politics of a State where politics is almost more than meat, drink, or even Hoosier-made literature, Mr. TAGGART has been a popular and commanding figure for many years. He was the chief engineer of the Parker campaign in 1904. He is the Democratic National Committeeman of his State. He is not merely a steerer of the machine. Thrice he has been elected Mayor of Indianapolis. He has a tongue of honey and the gladdest of "glad hands." In short, the "genial" type of practical politician, calculated for Indiana latitudes.

Why a man good enough to promote the election of others is not good enough to hold office himself is a problem for the logicians. The derelictions charged against Mr. TAGGART have failed of substantiation in the courts, but perhaps a man capable of not worshipping Mr. BRYAN is capable of all villainies. At any rate, a certain unctuousness and insincerity are distilled from the plaints over his appointment. Anybody ignorant of the facts might be led to believe that Indiana politicians of both parties wear pinions under their coats, and that Indiana Democratic Senators were usually Roots and Lodges.

The World makes these observations about the coming of the hero of French Lick to the Senate Chamber:

> In a Senate which still notes the presence of the Republican PENROSES, the arrival of TAGGART the Democrat will excite some interest as a reminder of an unpleasant past. Since the election of Senators was prescribed by popular vote, such men in most States can get into the Senate in only one way, and that is by appointment.
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> Mr. PENROSE, whatever his past, was approved by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by a great majority. So far as his present term is concerned, he sits with the halo of the primary and the popular election glistening around his head. There is no more grateful or more devoted friend of the people's primary and direct government than BOIES PENROSE. He happens to be a man of ability in that respect, no specimen product of the primary. Before the constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators the practice prevailed in many States, especially in the South. The late Senator JEFF DAVIS of Arkansas was an instance of its results. The Senate has visibly deteriorated in the last few years. Mr. TAGGART has the popular arts, the money, the dexterity of political manipulation that would help him in a primary campaign. Under the rule of popular elections we shall see many like him in the Senate.

THE MAIL PAY PROBLEM.

The strength of the railways' case in the mail pay question seems to us to lie in the principle of their contention, rather than in the details which they emphasize. How much the railways ought to be paid and the method of calculating the bill are rather questions for experts than for decision either by Congress or by the people, to both of whom the railways are appealing. Congress is proceeding in defiance of everybody. The provision that the Postmaster General, a shipper and therefore an interested party, may pay the railways what he likes below a maximum, is not a bargain suitable to be proposed. That proposal is obnoxious further because it is associated with a provision that the railways must accept the bargain imposed upon them under penalty of $5,000 fine for each refusal. It is not necessary to argue the commercial impropriety of that. If Congress can do that it can requisition whatever it wants, and there is no alternative but submission.

The Post Office Department is not to be trusted to be judge in its own case, considering the record it has made, and considering that the Interstate Commerce Commission exists for the adjustment of all other such disputes. The Post Office actually proposes that the weighing of mails to measure the pay of the railways should be abolished because it is troublesome. Just so the buyer of meat would like to abolish the butcher's scales and to pay for his purchases on his own estimate of their weight.

The Post Office wishes to substitute for the weight and distance rate a rate proportioned to space. But it is clear that the space would hold different weights in different cases under different conditions, and therefore the pay would be unequal, despite the alleged equality and simplicity of the rule of allowing 23 cents for a postal car mile. The rate might be fair for two or three tons for that distance, but the car has a capacity of twenty tons, and the Government has the option of getting the larger weight carried for the price of the carriage of the smaller. Any shipper would jump at such a bargain, but the Interstate Commerce Commission could not be expected to approve such a singular arrangement unless it was available to all. It is wrong for private shippers to do what the Post Office proposes to do with the assistance of Congress.

The Post Office does not want these rates for the carriage of letters. It wants assistance in its competition with the express companies by a form of discrimination which is peculiarly injurious to the railways. The Post Office is so keen on serving the public that it thinks the public can be bribed by the offer of something not paid for. The public is more honest than the Post Office, and is coming to understand that there is more in this dispute than meets the casual eye. There are questions of unfair competition and such discrimination against the railways as the people are revolting against when practiced by the regulating commissions.

THE GOPHER ELEVEN.

The Minnesota delegation in Congress consists of eleven Kaiserists and one American, and a mighty fine one, Senator KNUTE NELSON, born in Norway. Ten Minnesota Representatives in Congress, eight Republicans, one Democrat, one Progressive, and the other Minnesota Senator, MOSES CLAPP, voted against the President, against the upholding of American rights. The German-American Alliance of Minnesota urged or bullied these eleven weaklings to the course they followed. KNUTE NELSON is the only man, the sole American, Minnesota has in Congress.

What do the voters of Minnesota think of their Eleven? They see in the changed attitude of Germany what a little courage will do for the country. "We still believe," says The Minneapolis Journal, "that Minnesota is an American State." It will prove itself one when it sends Americans to Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Assailant Becomes a Defender.

There is nobody, probably, who could make more effectively than Lord BRYCE a demand that the German people as a whole should not be held responsible for the adoption by their Government of the "frightfulness" policy in carrying on the war. His particular claim to attention on this subject lies in exactly those qualities of recognized intelligence, honesty, and freedom from prejudice that rendered practically indubitable, everywhere out of Germany itself, the report on Belgian "atrocities" made by the British Commission, of which he was the Chairman.

Just as then his conclusions were and had to be accepted as based on a competent and trustworthy examination of evidence, so now his argument against the wholesale indictment of a nation will be accepted as having a like foundation, even by those whose tendency has been to include all Germans in a common denunciation as having either perpetrated dreadful deeds or condoned them on the plea of military necessity. One cannot but notice, however, that Lord BRYCE's charity is largely of the kind which the French long ago put in the form of the proverb, "To understand is to forgive." Certainly the Germans will not be particularly grateful to a defender who asks consideration for them on the ground that they have been taught to believe everything told them by the members of their military caste, and that they are in part the victims of the ignorance in which they have deliberately been kept, and in part reduced to silence by a ruthless censorship on the expression of opinions as well as on the divulgation of news possibly of assistance to the enemy.

We should not, he says, ascribe any importance to the astonishing utterances of HAECKEL and other members of the professorial class, because they are "subject to a doctrine and practice which compel them to approve every act of the State." But how can we help seeing a good deal of significance in the submission of such men to such compulsion? Perhaps the same class would be equally docile here, if the retention of their places and highly valued titles depended on it, but it is possible to believe, and easy to hope, that they would not, for Lord BRYCE in effect, or nearly, charges the German professors with conscious deception of the people who look to them for light and leading.

Tired Out Before They Start.

A majority reassuringly large of the American soldiers sent into Mexico have met successfully the heavy demands upon their endurance made by forced marches through the desert. They have arrived in good fighting condition somewhere near the elusive object of their search, and their speed has been made, too, with that skilled consideration for their horses which marks the well-trained cavalryman—which so evidently did not characterize the riding of VILLA and his followers. One notices, however, that neither all of our men nor all of our horses were able to stand the strain imposed on them.

One six-foot private in the Sixth Infantry had to be sent back in an ambulance after twenty-seven miles of the heavy trail under a hot sun and with little water, and he found rather sorry consolation for his blistered feet and rebellious knees in the fact that "there were others." Such elimination as this of the unfit is inevitable in every like expedition, and they were probably made more numerous than would otherwise have been the case by the long service on the border to which most of these men have been subjected.

Contrary to the general impression, service of that kind is not the best of preparation for further and heavier demands upon the physical powers. All men of northern race and origin, many of our soldiers were more or less exhausted when they started into Mexico, and their stores of available strength would have been greater if they had come direct from stations in a cooler climate. Acclimatization is not to be accomplished in a few months, or even in a few years. It is a matter, so far as possible at all, of many generations. That is what the Villistas have had, and, among them, all strains unable to adapt themselves to desert life under a hot sun were long since exterminated. As a result, though they ride their horses to death when in a hurry, they do not themselves die till the bullet, which seems to be the normal termination of their careers, does its predestined work.

As was discovered in Cuba and the Philippines, so it will be in Mexico. The big blond soldiers will be outmarched and outlived by little dark fellows, the physical inferiors of the former in everything except adaptability to tropic light and heat. This is the lesson taught in the books of the late Colonel CHARLES E. WOODRUFF—works which, for some strange reason, have received more attention in foreign military circles than here in their author's home.

A Thorn in the Side of Germany.

There is no difficulty in understanding the intense irritation that glows through a veil so thin in the letter of expostulation and warning sent to Cardinal MERCIER by General VON BISSING. The Cardinal persists in writing and saying about the invaders and exploiters of his country things which, coming from any other Belgian, would mean instant imprisonment if not summary execution. But a Prince of the Church it is not convenient, or even safe, either to incarcerate or to shoot, as that would be deeply offensive to not a few Germans as well as to a large part of the Christian world.

This none knows better than Cardinal MERCIER—unless it be the Governor General—and he goes on, in calm indifference to repeated threats, calling the attention of all and sundry to what he says are the facts of the German invasion. Statements made by him carry such weight that denials of their truth lack convincing power in any quarter, while his own denial that German rule in Belgium is legitimate strikes at the very foundation of the German claim for civilian docility.

The Cardinal's position is much like the one to which TOLSTOY attained in Russia, at once intolerable to the constituted authorities and immune from attack by them. As in the one case the immunity was, so in the other it is, precarious. German patience may prove to be not as long as Russian, and, if it fails, Cardinal MERCIER as a martyr is likely to be much more dangerous than he is now. General VON BISSING knows that, and, consequently, he threatens, but does not act. There is an element of the amusing in this situation.

SCHOOLS FOR POLITICS.

Speakers Who Use Public Buildings to Assail the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday evening I attended a meeting in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, it having been announced that two Mexican gentlemen would speak on conditions in their country. I had supposed that our public school buildings were paid for and supported by our taxpayers for educational purposes only, but the meeting I attended Sunday evening convinced me that such is not the case. For fully two hours I listened to the denunciations of our Government, our institutions, and our army, by two Mexican socialists, applauded by an audience composed chiefly, judging by the facial types, of persons born in foreign lands. The more violent the denunciations hurled from the speakers' platform, the louder and more prolonged were the plaudits that went up. A handsome woman seated near me fairly screamed with delight as opprobriums were cast upon us as a nation, and such charges were made as that we ourselves had shot up Columbus, N. M., killing our own people, in order to bring about intervention.

Among the statements made was one that no one had seen Villa in the attack on Columbus, and there was not a particle of evidence that that hero and patriot had shot up the town. One man in the audience got up and told how he was 100 miles from Columbus two days before the attack, and a United States soldier had told him that the attack had already taken place, thus tending to show that our soldiers themselves had planned the attack, and this particular soldier had told the story two days ahead of the scheduled time.

Many of the statements regarding Mexico were obviously false, such as that made by one of the speakers that the Catholic Church owned four-fifths of all the land in Mexico, whereas the other speaker stated that it was owned by a few landed proprietors who had taken it away from the Indians. It was charged that conspiracies were hatched in Mexico City to murder Americans in order to bring about intervention, and such wild statements were made as that a poor Indian owning a few square feet of land was taxed $10 on it, whereas a landed proprietor owning many thousands of acres paid nothing at all.

Now, I happen to know that there is no direct land tax at all in Mexico, and consequently the poor Indian owning a few square feet, or maybe a few acres, pays nothing at all. But such wild statements as these and the denunciations of our Government and our institutions met with continual and prolonged applause.

Religion came in for its share of misrepresentation and denunciation, although finally an attempt to denounce all religions by an individual rising in the audience, who could not express himself clearly in the English language, was cut short by the Chairman of the meeting, who informed him that questions only were in order. A most bitter and denunciatory telegram from John Kenneth Turner, the author of "Barbarous Mexico," was read. It denounced President Wilson for sending our troops into Mexico, and was loudly cheered by that gathering of people, whoever they were. All the evils that Mexico appears to be heir to were laid upon such men as Rockefeller, the Guggenheims, and other capitalists.

Is it for this, I want to ask, that our public school buildings are built and maintained?

THOMAS R. DAWLEY, JR.
Brooklyn, March 20, 1916.

Frank Danby's Last Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the notice of the death of Frank Danby, (Mrs. Julia Frankau,) the novelist, you state that Mrs. Frankau's last work was "Full Swing," published in 1914. Your BOOK REVIEW of perhaps six weeks ago had a criticism of "Twilight," a more recently published book by Frank Danby.

GRACE L. CLIFF.
New York, March 18, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Lithographs by Bolton Brown—Work of the Municipal Art Society.

At the Blue Dome Fellowship Galleries, in addition to a group of thumbbox sketches, together with a few larger pictures by members of the fellowship, is a collection of paintings and lithographs by Bolton Brown. The paintings possess the delicacy of tone and color characterizing the carefully studied work of this artist, but comparison of them with the lithographs gives the impression that the latter medium is better suited to his temperament and method. A few subjects are "complete pictures" from the popular point of view, and are correspondingly "important" from the commercial point of view, but the most engaging are the studies from nature made casually, yet showing how much of conscience and scruple has gone into the least adventurous sketch.

Municipal Art Society.

The Municipal Art Society of New York announces its forthcoming exhibition to open on April 20 and close on May 5. Work by members of the society will include architecture, painting, and sculpture, and a section of the exhibition will also show the work of the municipal departments. The place of exhibition will be the galleries of the National Arts Club. Exhibits will be received on April 15 from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. The reception and press view will be on Wednesday, April 19. Admission will be free on week days from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, with the exception of Saturday, when the galleries will be open until 11 o'clock at night. On Sunday the hours are from 1 to 6 P. M. The members of the Exhibition Committee are Henry K. Murphy, Herman A. MacNeil, George W. Breck, Charles D. Lay, Bertram G. Goodhue, Harry Allan Jacobs, Charles R. Lamb, Everett V. Meeks and William N. Taylor.

The Drake Memorial Exhibition.

Mr. Weitenkampf of the Prints Division of the Public Library makes this announcement:

"The memorial exhibition to the late Alexander W. Drake, in the Stuart Gallery in the New York Public Library, has attracted much attention. It has been decided, therefore, to extend the date of closing from March 20 to April 10. The exhibition is practically a review by noteworthy examples of the accomplishment of the so-called new school of engraving in America, which had its brilliant period in the last quarter of the last century. Among the artists whose work is shown are J. G. Smithwick, Frederick Juengling, T. Johnson, Frank French, Putnam, J. W. Evans, W. H. Aikman, E. Heinemann, F. H. Wellington, J. H. E. Whitney, Gustav Kruell, and, of course, Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf. They represent a movement, both artistic and technical, which produced a most noteworthy accomplishment in the annals of wood engraving anywhere. Incidentally, the exhibition also gives some review of American book illustration of the same period. To lovers of prints and of wood engraving in particular, to those interested in the progress of American book-illustration, and to all interested in American production in art in any form, the exhibition cannot fail to be of interest.

SEEDS AND VOTES.

A City Congressman Atones for His Stand Against American Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My Congressman, the Hon. Walter M. Chandler, has sent to me at my residence on Morningside Drive a packet of assorted flower seeds, preceded by a letter, presumably eulogistic of the seeds, which I unfortunately lost after laying it aside to read at some time when I might have the leisure to appreciate its literary merit. I still wait for a pamphlet on how to plant and nurture flowers on fire escapes and the roofs of apartment houses—the only spots where such activity is possible in Mr. Chandler's district, since the approval of the Park Department for private gardens on its Riverside and Morningside property is rather difficult to obtain, and Columbia University shows an unaccountable preference for its own horticultural schemes on the only other available ground in the neighborhood.

I note with interest that Mr. Chandler voted against the President's stand for the rights of American citizens and the privilege of the Executive to hold the Government together in our disputes with foreign powers. I do not know personally all the voters of his district. Those of them whom I do know have spoken in no complimentary terms of the action of that group of Congressmen which they term—no doubt most inappropriately—the "jellyfish brigade"; but I feel sure that any intentions they may have entertained with regard to the coming election have been mollified by Mr. Chandler's munificent gift of seeds which are to make the steel fire escape, the sheet-iron roof and the limestone window sill blossom as the gardens of California.

Mr. Chandler has scored a notable triumph—an aesthetic and horticultural triumph. He has elevated the thoughts of his constituents from the dusty and disagreeable world of politics to a sphere where the love of beauty is dominant. For this he deserves, and receives, my thanks; and I can only hope that unless the need of voting again for the opponents of the Government of the United States shall be so urgent as to prevent an early compliance, he will send me forthwith the pamphlet telling how to build window boxes on the sill and plant wistaria vines on the fire escape.

E. H. D.
New York, March 20, 1916.

RATHER SKEPTICAL.

I'm just a simple trooper, with a soldier's simple mind,
That reckons orders, orders, when there's trouble in the wind,
And Villa's been a-raiding, so 'tis get the guns and go—
With the dough-boys tagging after, where the Rio waters flow.

And old Carranza's sending on the pick of all his band
To help catch Brother Villa—so, at least, we understand—
And we're to meet 'em, chummy like, and friendly as can be,
But I'll confess a Mexican's a Mexican to me.

The papers call us "Army," but we're just four thousand strong—
The country swarms with "hostiles" and the road back home is long.
There's Yankee guns against us and there's Yankee bullets, too,
That, just to show our trusting way, we recently let through.

Now, I'm a trusting soul, myself, but still, somehow, it seems
The surest way to keep alive is to dream no pleasant dreams,
But scan each stranger keenly from the corner of your eye,
With your trigger finger itching and your powder good and dry.

I'd rather do this Villa-hunt quite strictly on our own,
Or put it up to Mexico to turn the trick alone.
Some partnerships are funny things, with most peculiar ends—
I'm with the chap who said he craved protection from his friends!

O. C. A. CHILD.

THE WAY TO A REAL ARMY OF CITIZENS.

One Section of the Senate Bill Offers an Opportunity Not Found in the "Federalization" of the Militia.

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.
(Third and Last Article.)

New York, March 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my last letter I discussed the attempt of the House and Senate bills to "federalize" the militia from the standpoint of our military experience in the war of 1812. I pointed out that the experience of that war conclusively demonstrated the weakness of the system of divided control and of limited use under which our militia is placed by the Federal Constitution. I tried to point out how such a force under such divided control inevitably broke down in time of war.

This defect of divided control can be demonstrated to be as fatal to the development of the numbers and efficiency of a national force in time of peace as the experience of 1812 showed it to be fatal to the fighting ability of such a force in time of war. The underlying proposition of both the bills proposed in the Senate and the House is that the Federal Government shall *purchase* the authority over these State troops which the Constitution has failed to give it as an original right. The authors of these bills apparently recognize, as indeed they must, that the power of the President to command the militia is limited by the second section of Article II. of the Constitution to those times when they are "called into actual service of the United States," and that by Article I., Section 8, there is reserved to the States the "authority" to "train the militia" in time of peace, as well as to appoint the officers. The bills, therefore, provide a system of payments from the Federal Treasury. It is then argued that although the President cannot compel obedience to his orders to the State troops in time of peace by force, he can, by withholding these appropriations from the Federal Treasury, purchase their obedience and discipline.

This would be considered a singular doctrine among the students of military science in other countries. And yet, singular as it is, there are already in existence precedents in our own experience which will demonstrate its foredoomed failure here with almost mathematical certainty.

We judge our success in the development of a national force of volunteers by their readiness to enlist and their resulting numbers on the one side, and by their efficiency and discipline on the other. Our own experience with the method of Federal payments to the militia has already demonstrated that it is a failure in both of these directions.

In 1903, under the Dick law, we instituted the policy of making payments to the National Guard for the purpose of recruiting up its numbers and improving its discipline. These appropriations covered not only arms, ammunition, and supplies, but pay, subsistence, transportation for the men during their manoeuvres in the field, and also aid to the various State encampments as well as to the joint manoeuvres. Beginning with appropriations aggregating about two and one-half millions a year they were steadily increased until we are now paying six millions a year to the militia. Simultaneously the numbers of the Guard have diminished in comparison with the population of the country. Money has failed to give us numbers. In 1908 the National Guard consisted of 116,542 officers and men. In 1915 it consisted of 129,398 officers and men. The population of the country by the census of 1900 was less than 76,000,000. In 1915 it is reported as over 100,000,000.

In respect to efficiency and discipline I take the following from the official reports: In 1915, 564 officers and 19,382 men were absent from the annual inspection. During the year 1914 the average number of men absent from each weekly drill of instruction was 63,201, or nearly 50 per cent. of the entire strength of the organized militia. The amended Dick law required the attendance on the part of the men of the militia at twenty-four drills during the year. Thirty-seven per cent. of the militia failed to attend this absurdly low minimum requirement in 1914. At the last Federal inspection the instruction of 330 companies or equivalent units was rated as poor and 932 companies were below the standard of efficiency. In 1914 only 34.8 per cent. of the National Guard qualified as second-class marksmen or better. In other words, only about one-third of our organized militia could shoot well enough to be rated as indifferent marksmen or attain the lowest standard recognized in our military shooting.

Again, the standard of care and the responsibility which the National Guard has shown in respect to the Federal arms, uniforms, and equipment which have been issued to it under the Dick law has been so low that there is now a total shortage of $1,852,761 of such property issued to it, as to which the Federal authorities are unable to get either a report of the property or a proper accountability as to its disposition. Four years ago, in 1912, drastic steps were initiated by the Secretary of War to reduce such shortages. Under the system of divided control it has been found practically impossible to accomplish this. In the case of many States the shortages are so great that if they were charged against the Federal appropriations coming to such States there would be nothing left for rifle practice or camps of instruction or any other training for several years to come. This would mean that to apply the discipline of this method of purchasing efficiency would result in depriving the States of some of the vital elements of training which they cannot afford to lose. In other words, the system proposed by these bills for extending the authority of the Central Government over the militia by Federal payments has been tried and has failed. It has failed in respect to numbers, in respect to marksmanship, in respect to discipline, and in respect to equipment.

It would, of course, be unfair not to remember that there are some militia organizations to whom these criticisms do not apply. Our best militia regiments have attained a degree of soldierly efficiency and patriotic devotion to duty which, in view of the handicaps of system under which they labored, is in the highest degree commendable. It is particularly gratifying that the State of New York in this respect stands at the top. But when a system is proposed for the development of a national force, it should be judged by its results throughout the nation. It must be judged, not by the exceptions but by the average, and judged by the average, this system is a failure.

This failure lies at the root of the system proposed in the two bills. There is no use in enacting, as the bills do, that the militia must keep up to certain standards when there is no way provided of making it keep up to such standards except a way that is a proved failure. It is absurd to provide that hereafter the President may direct the militia to recruit its companies up to maximum war strength when hitherto, under the same system, he has been unable to keep it up even to a minimum strength. Thus the report for 1915 showed that the infantry of the militia of the country was 21,571 men below the minimum enlisted strength required by law. If the President has been unable to purchase compliance with this low standard in the past, how can he be expected to purchase compliance with a higher standard in the future?

It is true that the present bills propose to remedy this evil by increasing the Federal payments. But such a remedy does not touch the real evil. It still leaves the Federal Commander in Chief in the position of a benevolent adviser with no power to command. The administration of his plans is in the hands of people over whom he has no control. The Federal Government can advise, can make general regulations, can scold and threaten to withhold the pay, but the vital function of administration, of giving the orders and seeing that they are obeyed, is in the hands of the State Governors and their subordinates. Dollars spent without the direct power to see to their application are dollars wasted.

So far as the numbers of the militia are concerned, there is an additional reason why they cannot be kept up; a reason which the proposed bills not only do not remove, but, on the contrary, perpetuate. The main reason which keeps down enlistments in our National Guard is the liability of the militia to strike duty and the consequent antagonism which has grown up on the part of our laboring men against this form of military service. It is this hostility on the part of the men upon whom the nation should most rely for its national defense which keeps down the numbers of our State militia. So long as it remains State militia and remains liable to this kind of police duty it will be difficult if not impossible to keep its numbers full. The present bills expressly continue that liability. The House bill contains a provision in Section 26 "that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the States and Territories to the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace."

This is the real reason why in Great Britain, where the Territorial Army is really a National Army and not a local police, five young Englishmen enlist where only one young American enlists in our National Guard, and why in Canada six young Canadians enlist in the National Guard where one young American enlists in ours. So long as we persist in this faulty system, so long as we try to make the same man do duty as a national soldier and at the same time as a State policeman, we shall fail, even with the aid of individual pay, to bring our enlistments up.

On the other hand, the introduction of such a system of individual pay unconnected with any field duty will introduce a most serious evil into our body politic. Under the new bills, the National Guard officer and soldier will receive individual pay not directly connected with outdoor service or with the specific performance of any military duty. He will be on the annual payroll of the Federal Treasury, subject only to certain conditions which may not be rigidly enforced. This will thrust the National Guard into politics. It means the creation of another vested interest in the pork barrel. Some of the provisions of these bills seem almost purposely designed toward the accentuation of such an interest. In the House bill is a provision which forbids any militia organization to be disbanded without the consent of Congress. In other words, no matter how low the standard of discipline may sink in such a regiment or Company, its Commander in Chief, the Governor, cannot discipline it by mustering it out without the consent, not of the President or the Secretary of War, but of Congress. If the Congressman from that district has a number of loyal supporters in that regiment on the payroll of the Federal Treasury, the consent of Congress will be hard to obtain. No provision could be more skillfully adapted to turn what is ostensibly a system of military pay into a system of Congressional patronage.

In 1912, a minority of the same House Committee which now recommends this legislation filed a minority report in which, unless I am mistaken, Mr. Hay himself concurred, which uttered this solemn warning on the dangers of such legislation. After stating that it was a measure that is pregnant with greater possibilities of evil in a financial way, and that gives less assurance of compensating advantages of any kind than any measure that has ever been enacted by Congress with regard to the State militia," the report went on to say:

> The minority making this report is convinced that the legislation proposed by the pending bill is not only unwise, but that it is dangerous in the extreme. Rather than enter upon a legislative course that will inevitably entail upon the general Government an enormous expense, which may be found in dire emergency to have been wasted, a course that will surely lead to the creation of a great military force that will become so powerful politically that Congress will be no more able to resist its demands than it has been to resist the demands of the far less compactly organized army of pension applicants and their friends, this minority would favor a reasonable increase of the Regular Army, leaving the States to maintain their own troops in their own way and at their own expense without any aid whatever from the United States.—Report 1117, Part II., Sixty-second Congress, Third Session.

For the reasons which I have given in this and my preceding letter, I f

EIGHT 18TH CENTURY CHAIRS BRING $1,120

Top Price at Freund Sale Paid for an English Painted Set with Chinese Designs.

183 ANTIQUES FOR $18,427

Society Women Among the Buyers —Four Corner "Lady Hamilton" Tables Fetch $320.

There was again a large crowd of well-known people at the Karl Freund sale of antiques at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, and Thomas E. Kirby sold 133 pieces, chiefly furniture, for $18,427, making a grand total to date of $30,416. Among the people present, most of them buyers, were Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. James A. Garland, Mrs. Payne Whitney, William Halstead Van der Poel, Walter Maynard, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Marshall Clyde, Mrs. J. W. Lane, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. M. D. Whitman, and Mrs. John Pratt.

A set of eight eighteenth-century English painted chairs, dark green on a light green ground, with Chinese designs, brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to Elizabeth Woodville for $1,120. A set of six seventeenth-century English painted chairs went to the same buyer for $480. Mrs. E. M. Smith paid $330 for a pair of eighteenth-century English walnut armchairs of the Chippendale period and $360 for six seventeenth-century walnut side chairs. A pair of mahogany and satinwood painted side tables of the Sheraton period went to Mrs. D. Wilson for $340. Seaman, agent, paid $440 for a set of four eighteenth-century mahogany chairs by Robert Manwaring. Mrs. R. H. Williams gave $470 for a pair of early nineteenth-century English satinwood sofas. Mrs. Samuel Untermyer paid $320 for a set of four corner tables, known as the "Lady Hamilton Table." The tables are shaped like four quarters of pie, and together form one circular table. This has a deep apron, and is decorated with motives from Sir William Hamilton's collection of Etruscan vases. The table was made for Lady Hamilton in Naples.

A large escritoire bookcase, English walnut, inlaid, with writing desk and drawers, went to Bernet, agent, for $640, and an eighteenth-century Italian carved, painted, and gilt low-post bedstead went to W. Smith for $440. Mrs. Daniel E. Moran paid $220 for a seventeenth-century English oak monk's table. Two seventeenth-century French carved and gilded wood side tables went to F. J. Marion for $240. Mrs. I. D. Sulzberger paid $240 for two eighteenth-century English oak chairs, and an English eighteenth-century "oyster" walnut cabinet and stand went to Lorenz, agent, for $200. An eighteenth-century English painted settee, made by Hepplewhite, went to H. J. Riker for $270.

A set of eight eighteenth-century Italian painted side chairs of the period of Louis Seize went to Baron Vorm de Vaux for $165, and Paul Chalper paid $160 for four eighteenth-century Venetian painted torcheres. An early nineteenth-century painted screen, French, went to Mrs. N. Smith for $280, and Herbert M. Baer gave $230 for an eighteenth-century English drop-leaf table. J. R. Johnson gave $230 for a seventeenth-century Italian walnut table, long top, and Bernet, agent, paid $230 for a seventeenth-century Italian walnut centre table with oval top. Mrs. James A. Burden paid $150 for a seventeenth-century Italian oak chest and $225 for an English eighteenth-century cabinet and chest of drawers, the cabinet arranged with pigeonholes.

The sale will be continued this afternoon, opening with Chinese embroideries. English and French enamel medallions and oil paintings will be sold, in addition to the furniture.

AUTO PRIZE AT A BRIDGE.

Benefit for Women's League for Animals to be Held at the Ritz.

An auction bridge tournament for the benefit of the New York Women's League for Animals is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday afternoon, March 28. The committee in charge is offering a Ford automobile as a prize, which is to be awarded to the person purchasing the lucky ticket to the bridge. Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris of 1,015 Park Avenue is Chairman of the committee, and is receiving applications for tickets.

Many interesting prizes are to be given at the tournament. Mrs. James Speyer, who is President of the league, has offered a box at the opera, and Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is to donate a box at the Gaiety Theatre. There will also be a pedigreed red chow, a Victrola, and a prize-winning cat.

Mrs. Mary E. Dunn, Miss Katharine E. Force, Mrs. A. Julio Henna, Mrs. Franklyn L. Hutton, Mrs. William P. Ketcham, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Miss Ruth Stillman, and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff are other members of the committee.

On the Reception Committee are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge.

MRS. D. L. POTTER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Rev. H. A. Lewis to Wed Rev. J. W. Cockran.

The Rev. Henry A. Lewis of Tappan, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Mrs. Dorothea Lewis Potter, to the Rev. Joseph Wilson Cockran of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Cockran is the Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. He is considered one of the most aggressive ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in that city, and for many years was pastor of the North Minster Church at Thirty-fifth and Baring Streets.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

War Sale of Society's Gowns, $2,000

On account of the unprecedented demand made by bargain seekers at the sale of slightly worn clothing, donated by society women, which started on Monday at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street for a week's run, the sale closed yesterday afternoon. The attendance was far beyond the expectations of the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, under whose auspices it was held, and in two days the stock was completely sold out. More than $2,000 was realized by the sales, the average prices running from $1 to $15.

SOTHERN'S FAREWELL HERE

He Will Play "If I Were King" Two Weeks for Actors' Fund.

E. H. Sothern will bid the American stage a unique farewell when he retires at the end of his present road season to take up his permanent residence in England. The actor, whose career has been so closely identified with the American stage for so many years, has decided to play an engagement of two weeks in New York in "If I Were King" and donate the proceeds of the engagement to the Actors' Fund.

"If I Were King" is perhaps the most popular play of Mr. Sothern's individual répertoire. He first acted it in October, 1901, at the Garden Theatre, with a supporting cast that included Cecilia Loftus, Suzanne Sheldon, George W. Wilson, John Findlay, and Rowland Buckstone. Some of these players will be here when the revival is made early in May, and they will appear again in the rôles they created. Alexandra Carlisle, who is Mr. Sothern's present leading woman, and other members of his touring company will fill the other rôles.

Mr. Sothern began his stellar career in 1887 under the management of Daniel Frohman, and Mr. Frohman, who is President of the Actors' Fund, as a matter of sentiment, will assume the management of the actor's farewell engagement.

PLAN POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt on a Committee Seeking General Support.

A committee has been formed to seek general support and create a guarantee fund for the purpose of giving at least twenty concerts each season of music of a high quality at prices of admission ranging from ten to fifty cents. William D. Baldwin, Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Arthur Farwell, and Lillian D. Wald have signed a letter which has been sent out with the purpose of raising contributions for the fund.

The idea is an outgrowth of the "popular" concerts which were given last Summer in Madison Square Garden, which were well patronized. The association will be a permanent one and will be known as the Civic Orchestral Concerts.

Plan New Theatre in 48th Street.

It was reported yesterday that the block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in Forty-eighth Street, may have a fourth theatre soon. A syndicate has secured an option on the property 148 to 154 West Forty-eighth Street, for a twenty-one-year lease at $16,000 per annum. The plot, which adjoins the Cort Theatre on the west, is 100 by 75 feet, and is now covered by four dwelling houses. It is proposed to build a playhouse seating capacity of 1,000, if suitable financial arrangements can be made. The Playhouse, the Cort, and the Forty-eighth Street Theatres are already in this block.

Opera Film for Globe Theatre.

A moving picture version of the opera, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," will be placed on exhibition at the Globe Theatre, beginning a week from Monday night. Anna Pavlowa, who danced in the opera when it was presented by the Boston Opera Company at the Manhattan Opera House last Fall, took the same rôle for the movie version, which was made by the Universal Film Company in California. Gaby Deslys will end her engagement in "Stop! Look! Listen!" at the Globe Saturday night, and the theatre will remain dark next week.

2,000 Youngsters at Hippodrome.

Two thousand youngsters, who would otherwise have missed the treat, saw the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon as the guests of an anonymous benefactor and Charles Dillingham. Two weeks ago the benefactor, who was seeing the show with his own children, offered the management a check for $500 to buy seats for poor children if his name be kept a secret. The check was accepted, and Mr. Dillingham decided to double the number of youngsters. Each boy and girl received an American flag and a box of candy upon entering the theatre.

Young-Dennis Wedding.

The marriage of Gayle Lafon Young, a son of Dr. Charles Young and Mrs. Young of Newark, N. J., and Miss Mildred Dennis, a daughter of Mrs. Martin Dennis, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 20 James Street, Newark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Young will make their home at 30 James Street, Newark.

Milroy-Arkenburgh Engagement.

Mrs. James Wiggins of 321 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Marjorie Hilton Arkenburgh, to James W. Milroy of this city. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Arkenburgh is the daughter of the late Robert H. Arkenburgh.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Louise S. Trevor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graft Trevor, and James Couper Lord, whose engagement was announced recently, will take place on May 15 in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Margaret Trevor is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants will include Mrs. Eric Winston, Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, Jr., and the Misses Helen Treyor, Cecily McKim, and Phyllis Rich of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 58 Park Avenue. Mrs. Bacon was formerly Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Boston. The child is a grandson of former Ambassador to France Robert Bacon.

Miss Marie Duryee, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, and Fal de Saint Phalle, son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of France, are to be married on May 9 in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Harry S. Bowen of 4 East Eighty-ninth Street is to give a housewarming and costume party tonight at her new studio, 27 West Sixty-seventh street.

A son was born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Sloane of 555 Park Avenue. Mrs. Sloane was Miss Elinor Lee before her marriage to Mr. Sloane, who is the son of the late William Douglas Sloane.

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CELESTINS CELESTINS

ARTIST'S WIFE SUES BRIDE OF SELIGMAN

Mrs. Strauss, Alleging Alienation, Asks $100,000 of Former Miss Snellenberg.

WEDDING LAST THURSDAY

Plaintiff's Husband Denies Charges and Says He Merely Painted Defendant's Portrait.

The former Miss Gladys Snellenberg, who last Thursday became the bride of Arthur R. Seligman, a son of the late Maurice Seligman of this city, has been named as the defendant in a $100,000 alienation suit brought by Mrs. Katherine Strauss, the wife of the artist, Malcolm Strauss. The suit against Mrs. Seligman, who is the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian, was disclosed yesterday through papers presented to Justice Gavegan in the Supreme Court.

Justice Gavegan ordered that Mrs. Strauss receive $20 a week alimony pending the trial of her action against her husband. Mrs. Strauss, whose face has been made well known throughout the country through its depiction on magazine covers by her husband, was said to have been formerly a professional singer.

The case arose out of a portrait of Miss Snellenberg which Malcolm Strauss painted, according to the artist. He said he contracted in October of last year to paint Miss Snellenberg's portrait, and also to design some costumes in which she was to appear at New York and Philadelphia charity balls. In the affidavits which Mr. Strauss submitted he said his wife objected to his undertaking the work, but that he was so in need of money he felt compelled to do so in spite of her protests. In the papers he said:

"Much to my subsequent regret I agreed to go ahead with the painting. I had promised my wife not to do the painting, but when I realized that she needed the funds as badly as I did I went ahead. I was obliged to finish the work for Miss Snellenberg as I had promised my wife that after I had completed the contract I would not see Miss Snellenberg again.

"I called on my friend and confidential adviser, Milton Guitermann, a lawyer, and told him of my troubles and troubles over Miss Snellenberg's painting. I told him that after a few sittings I would take my wife to Toronto and then to Atlantic City and everything would be smooth again.

"In the meantime my wife called upon Mr. Guitermann and falsely represented to him that my conduct with Miss Snellenberg had been highly improper. A few days later I was served for separation, and Miss Snellenberg was made defendant in a $100,000 alienation suit. As a matter of fact my love for my wife is as great as ever, and I deny that my conduct with Miss Snellenberg was indiscreet."

In her separation suit Mrs. Strauss stated that she had become aware that her husband cared for another soon after he met a certain society woman, and that he then became fault-finding, querulous, and irritable, and declared that he could no longer live with her. She charged that meetings between her husband and the woman in question took place at the Strauss studio at 3 West Ninth Street.

DINERS SEE OIL WELL MOVIE.

"Bringing In" of Great Gusher Flashed on Screen at Sherry's.

Moving pictures of the "bringing in" on Feb. 10 last of a new oil gusher on the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, near Tampico, Mexico, were shown at a dinner attended by prominent men at Sherry's last night. This well, which was announced to be the greatest well in the world, was shown before it was "capped" and while it was said to be throwing out 300,000 barrels of oil a day. The pictures showed a great black column of oil spurting out of the ground to a height of 600 feet.

The dinner, which was given in honor of E. L. Doheny, head of the California Oil Company and of the Mexican Petroleum Company, and of S. G. Henry of the firm of William Salomon & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City, was attended by about 125 guests. Among them were Daniel Willard, Truman H. Newberry, Mortimer H. Buckner, Alfred C. Bedford, Paul D. Cravath, James Speyer, Solomon R. Guggenheim, Alvin W. Krech, Edward R. Tinker, Jr., Horace M. Kilborn, and Charles D. Norton.

Informal speeches were made by Mr. Henry, Mr. Doheny, and I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia. The moving pictures of the new well, known as Cerro Azul No. 4, and of the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., were described by H. G. Wylie, manager for the company in Mexico.

AID FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

City Club Acts Toward Completion of Letchworth Village.

The Committee for Feeble-Minded Young Women and Girls, a sub-committee of the Social Welfare Group of the Women's City Club, met at luncheon at the house of Mrs. Philip Lydig, 14 Washington Square, yesterday and discussed the work they are undertaking.

The result of the discussion was a decision that it was necessary that Letchworth Village, the State institute for custodial care of the feeble-minded, should be completed, and that the feeble-minded women and girls confined in other institutions, who do not have care required by their infirmities, be sent there. Believing that the work could be better and more quickly accomplished by men and women working together, a letter was written to R. Fulton Cutting urging him, because of his interest in the subject, to form a Citizens' Committee of men and women representing various groups and institutions interested in the problem. The action of the women at the luncheon was indorsed by the Board of Managers of the Women's City Club.

The first public meeting to consider this subject will be held tomorrow at the Vanderbilt at 4 P. M. The speakers will be Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell, Miss Alice Smith, and Dr. Helen Montague.

Bronx Dental Society Celebrates.

The Bronx County Dental Society celebrated its third anniversary last night with an old-fashioned beefsteak dinner at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Among those who attended were Drs. J. Ostram Taylor, John F. Buckley, A. H. Ceder, Waldo H. Mork, John L. Peters, and J. V. Kaufmann, Professors A. R. Starr, J. B. Stein, and H. L. Wheeler, Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork, Dr. James J. Curtin, President, and Dr. J. J. McLaughlin.

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$11,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Great Outpouring to Greet Henry Morgenthau at Dramatic Benefit.

Two thousand persons, most of them from the lower east side, attended a benefit performance for Jewish war sufferers at the Thomashefsky Theatre, at East Houston Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, at which Ambassador Henry Morgenthau was the chief guest. After the first act Mayor Mitchel was presented and was applauded when he said his fellow citizens were proud of Ambassador Morgenthau for the work he had done in Turkey, not only for the United States, but for humanity. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking for the Jewish community, said he was proud of Mr. Morgenthau because he had shown that a great Jew could be a great American.

Ambassador Morgenthau was accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau, and in the same box with them, besides the Mayor, were Djelal Bey, Turkish Consul General, and Joseph Barondess, who acted as Chairman of the meeting.

The first part of the program was the second act of the "Kreutzer Sonata," in which Mme. Malvina Lobel and Leon Blank appeared. This was followed by the second act of "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," and the third act of Leon Kobrin's "Israel's Hope," in which Boris Thomashefsky appeared. The proceeds amounted to $11,000, including contributions from the audience.

CAPT. HOUSMAN IS DEAD.

Aged Staten Islander Who Married Nurse Was In Family Row.

Captain Jacob I. Housman, one of the oldest residents of Staten Island, who recently married Lulu Carleton, a nurse much younger than himself, died yesterday at his home at 2,632 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. His friends believe his death was hastened by worry over proceedings instituted by members of his family to have him examined as to his sanity. Only last Monday, a day before his death, County Judge Tiernan received briefs on a motion to appoint a commission. Decision was reserved.

Captain Housman was 75 years old. He was born in Port Richmond and lived there all his life, as had his father. He was in the shipping business and an oyster planter and had had several road houses on Staten Island. He got his title because of his yachting connections and his control of a fleet of oyster boats. He was President of the Elm Park Realty Company, a Director of the Mariners Harbor National Bank, and a member of the Port Richmond Reformed Church.

Several months before his marriage he made a will dividing his property among his next of kin. If a subsequent will is found giving his property to the widow it will in all probability be contested.

Obituary Notes.

Former Postmaster D. C. HERRICK of Binghamton, N. Y., a well-known Republican leader in the Southern Tier, died at his home yesterday.

ELIJAH LINCOLN, a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died at his home in Fort Branch, Ind., yesterday at the age of 84.

WILLIAM J. DICKINSON, Second Vice President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, died on Monday at his home, 207 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, widow of Professor Seymour, formerly of Yale University, died on Sunday in London, England, where she had lived for the last year with her daughter, Mrs. John Angel.

PATRICK CRAVEN, superintending steevedore of the Cunard Line for fifty years previous to his retirement, is dead at his home in Jersey City, in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY STEIN, 71 years old, wife of Albert Stein, a manufacturer of fancy feathers and flowers, died on Sunday at her home, 262 West Nine-third Street.

Mrs. SUSAN AMELIA BEERS, wife of William H. Beers, a civil war veteran and Commander of Alfred Wood Post, G. A. R., of Jamaica, L. I., died on Sunday at her home, 1,288 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

Mrs. JANE ANN ROBERTSON, born in Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England, seventy-six years ago, and a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died at her home, 642 Bedford Avenue, on Sunday, from apoplexy. She is survived by two daughters and a son.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, 78 years old, a civil war veteran and for many years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Monday at his home, 191 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN MERKLEN, a retired furniture manufacturer, formerly head of the firm of Merklen Brothers, in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,529 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Merklen was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and served throughout the Franco-Prussian War. His wife, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. TEMPERANCE ANN MACK, widow of Samuel Chester Mack, a builder of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 889 Monroe Street, that borough, in her eighty-fifth year.

WILLIAM J. HAVERLY, formerly stage carpenter for the old Park Theatre and the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Sunday. Mr. Haverly was Treasurer of the Theatrical Union, Local 69, and was a member of the Order of Red Men and the Henry Paulson Association. He lived at 49 Claremont Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSHUA WARNAME SMITH, 82 years old, died on Monday at his home, 186 Maple Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith was formerly a resident of Union, N. Y., and prominent in church and civic life there. His son, Ernest Smith, is a teacher in the Boys' High School, survives him.

WILLIAM BERRY AMES, President of the firm of Ames & Rau, furriers, died suddenly on Monday in the store of the firm, 122 West Forty-fourth Street, where he was inspecting some furs. Mr. Ames was in his sixty-fourth year, and lived at 505 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

HARRY F. CLAASSEN, a well-known druggist of Brooklyn, died in the German Hospital on Monday from apoplexy. Mr. Claassen was born in this city thirty-five years ago, and was a graduate of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy. He lived with his brother, Dr. Curtis Claassen, at 1,327 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CORNELIA UNDERHILL, widow of Stephen Underhill, a provision merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 66 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. She is survived by two sons, Walter and Ralph Underhill.

WESLEY R. AYRES, a veteran of the civil war, living in Millburn, N. J., died on Monday at the Overlook Hospital in Summit, N. J., in his eightieth year.

FRANK PERRY, a son of the late Benjamin Perry and formerly a resident of Mansfield Township, N. J., is dead in Providence, R. I., in his forty-fourth year.

ISIAH APGAR, former Postmaster of High Bridge, N. J., died on Monday night at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

Captain GEORGE R. SPENCER, for more than thirty years a pilot on the Pennsylvania Ferries, died yesterday at his home in Bayonne, aged 62.

ELMER HELMS, active in advertising circles here for many years, and once advertising manager of The Tribune, died yesterday at his home, 962 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He was born in Pottsville, Penn., and came here as a young man. Mr. Helms worked for a time as advertising solicitor of The New York Commercial Advertiser, later joining the advertising department of the Wanamaker store. He was most recently connected with newspapers. Mr. Helms was a Mason, and is survived by his wife.

EZERA E. POST, for more than forty years with the Clinton National Bank of Clinton, Conn., died at his home there on Sunday, in his sixty-seventh year. He was cashier of the bank for many years, and is said to have dominated its policies, so that it was known as "Post's Bank."

JOHN McALLISTER STEVENSON, 69 years old, a member of the House of Representatives from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1897 and 1898, died on Monday night at Asheville, N. C., where he had gone for his health. He was a prominent insurance man and a native of Cambridge, N. Y.

JAMES J. DONOHUE, a retired merchant, died on Monday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. HANAH E. FERDON, widow of Stephen Ferdon, died on Monday at her home in Bayonne, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

RANDOLPH C. SURBRIDGE, formerly for six years associated with John D. Long in the practice of law, died on Sunday at his home in Boston in his forty-seventh year.

The Rev. Dr. RICHARD HENBRY, a student of the Irish language and formerly Professor of Irish at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., is dead at Portlaw, County Waterford, Ireland, in his fifty-third year.

Symons

New Galleries replete with an interesting and varied collection of Antique Works of Art, including

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SURGEON DESCRIBES MRS. NICOLL'S CASE

Sir Arbuthnot Lane Tells of Difficult Treatment for Fractured Leg.

PERFORMS QUICK OPERATION

This Was Necessary, an Article in The Practitioner Says, to Restore Use of Limb.

The surgical methods by which Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of this city was treated for a fracture of the leg she received several months ago in a motor accident in France, are described by Lieut. Col. Sir Arbuthnot Lane in an article on "The Operative Treatment of Fractures in Warfare," appearing in the March number of The Practitioner, published in London. He says that the operative treatment of fractures has received an enormous impetus from the war, because surgeons have had to deal with mechanical conditions, usually quite distinct from and very much more difficult to handle than the ordinary fractures of civil life. The British surgeon does not mention Mrs. Nicoll's name, but the part of his article copied below has been sent by Mrs. Nicoll to friends in this city with the statement that the case described is hers. The extract from Sir Arbuthnot Lane's article follows:

"The patient was struck by a rapidly moving car engaged on war work. The lower third of the right femur was comminuted extensively. The extremity of the shaft had been driven through the skin above the patella. The case came under the care of a very able surgeon, who made an incision on the inner side of the knee joint, and also enlarged the seat of puncture.

"Through these openings he cleared the joint and tissues of much clot, and endeavored to place the scattered fragments of bone in the best possible position. After an interval of three weeks the patient came under my care, when radiograms were taken from before, backwards, and from side to side. The comminution and displacement of fragments, as shown by the radiograms, were considerable, and subsequent operation showed that they were much greater than the radiographs suggested. A fact which is very familiar to surgeons who operate frequently on fractures.

"It was obvious that if a useful limb was to be obtained, any further postponement of operative intervention was impossible. To obtain access to the seat of the fracture the patella was divided vertically, together with the muscles along the lower two-thirds of the joint of the thigh.

"The condyles, which were separated from one another, were fastened accurately together by long screws, and then bit by bit the several fragments were found and secured in apposition by means of nine steel plates and the necessary number of screws. As some of the plates extended over the anterior articular surface of the femur, the segments of the patella were not approximated accurately so as to ensure ligamentous union, or, in any case, an increased breadth of bone in order to avoid ankylosis or progressive frictional changes in the joint surfaces.

"After nine weeks had elapsed since the operation, Dr. John Freeman was able to determine the presence of a slight infection of anaerobic organisms in it, which he treated with vaccines. The result of the operation is most satisfactory."

Radiographic plates of the fracture before and after treatment are published in connection with the article by Sir Arbuthnot Lane.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Clerical and Lay Delegates to be Elected to Saratoga Meeting.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 21.—The 117th annual session of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference opened here this evening in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conference is expected to be the most important in four years, because it will elect clerical and lay delegates and frame memorials to the General Conference, which will be held in May at Saratoga.

There are those who predict this will be Bishop Luther R. Wilson's last New York Conference as Bishop, as there have been rumors that the Saratoga Conference would transfer him to Washington for the next four years.

One of the changes expected is the transfer of the Rev. Frederick E. Johnson from the pastorate of the West Forty-fourth Street Church to the Methodist Deaconess Home, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, where he will be Superintendent. It is believed that E. H. Rue, the student pastor now at the West Thirty-fifth Street Church, will be placed in charge of both.

BLAKELOCK FUND TRUSTEE.

Astor Trust Company to Act—Meeting to Aid Insane Artist.

The Astor Trust Company, it was announced yesterday, will act temporarily as trustee for the Blakelock Fund to be raised to enable Ralph Blakelock, the artist, to be removed from the Middletown Asylum for the Insane, where he now is, to a home of his own or to some private place where it is hoped he may be able to continue his painting. A permanent committee will be appointed later.

In the meantime the Hotel Biltmore has offered its new ball room for a public meeting in the interest of the Fund to be held on the day next week when the exhibition of the Blakelock pictures will be shown in the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue.

The exhibition will be larger than was first planned. Robert Van Rensselaer Adams, Elliott Daingerfield, Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, and Frederic Fairfield Sherman, who are arranging the exhibition, find that it will now be possible to have twenty of the best works of the artist on view. All communications in relation to the Blakelock Fund may be addressed to General Post Office Box 1,776, New York.

$1,275,000 TO COLLEGES.

General Education Board Announces 1915 Gifts.

The second installment of the annual report of the General Education Board, issued yesterday, gives a list of appropriations made during the last year to colleges, as follows:

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., $300,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., $250,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $206,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, $150,000 toward a total fund of $600,000.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, $125,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., $125,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., $100,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., $25,000 toward a total fund of $100,000.

"The eight institutions named have undertaken to increase their funds to the extent of $5,200,000," the General Education Board assists by subscribing $1,275,000," says the report.

"Including the foregoing, the General Education Board had, since its organization and up to June 30, 1915, appropriated to colleges $11,672,460.16, toward total funds to be raised amounting to $54,475,525."

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COLE YOUNGER DIES AT 72.

Former Outlaw Became a Good Citizen After Long Prison Term.

LEE'S SUMMIT, Mo., March 21.—Cole Younger, the famous outlaw of border days, but of late years a devout church attendant and peaceful citizen, died at his home here tonight after a lingering illness. He was 72 years old and unmarried.

Cole was the eldest of the three notorious Younger brothers. Bob died in the penitentiary in 1889 and James Younger committed suicide in 1902 because the Parole Board refused to allow him to marry the woman he loved.

The last of the Youngers was one of the most active of the members of the robber bands that infested Missouri during and after the civil war. He was a member of Quantrell's Guerrillas, and, with his two brothers and the James boys, took part in bank and train robberies that netted them more than $160,000. His father was Colonel Harry W. Younger, who went to Missouri from Kentucky before the civil war. He settled near Lee's Summit, where Cole was born, and was later murdered by guerrillas. The sons always held that their father was slain by Kansans and then immediately took up arms against the North, joining Quantrell's Guerrillas and taking part in their memorable sacking of Lawrence, Kan. When the war was over, the Youngers became outlaws and operated until 1876, when they were captured after a battle at Shieldsville, Minn.

Cole served twenty-five years of a life sentence before he was paroled and then returned to Lee's Summit, where he settled down in a vine-covered cottage which he bought for a niece. For a time he was connected with a show and later went on the lecture platform and became a good citizen. In August, 1913, he was converted to religion at a revival and became an active church worker.

Captain Edward Spear Atkinson.

Captain Edward Spear Atkinson, a veteran of the civil war, who was widely known in army circles here, is dead in Galveston, Texas, after an operation. He had lived there for many years, making frequent trips to New York. Captain Atkinson was a son of the late John P. Atkinson of Hoffman & Co. of this city and a brother of Colonel Hoffman Atkinson and Dr. J. Gill Atkinson of New York. He was only 16 years old when he was appointed an officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Smith, subsequently becoming Adjutant and Chief of the First Kentucky Infantry. Captain Atkinson removed to Texas years ago and practiced law, in addition to serving two terms as County Judge and one as Prosecuting Attorney. His wife and six children survive him.

J. P. Morgan Wants Road Closed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 21.—The Town Board will hold a public hearing here on April 17 to determine whether a public highway, known as East Beach Drive, leading from Lattingtown to East Beach, the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, shall be closed to general travel and be available as a private driveway. Mr. Morgan, Esther J. Porter, Harvey Murdock, and John E. Aldred, through an attorney, have made application to have the highway abandoned for public use.

Mrs. Susan F. Backus Left $154,000

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 21.—An inventory of the personal estate of Mrs. Susan F. Backus of Englewood, wife of Grosvenor H. Backus, who died intestate, was filed with Surrogate R. A. Shinkin here today, and amounted to $154,000.

MAURICE FARKOA DEAD.

Musical Comedy Actor and Singer Expires Suddenly of Apoplexy.

Maurice Farkoa, actor and singer, died yesterday in his apartments at 42 West Seventy-second Street, following an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Farkoa was with his cousin, A. N. Fysher, with whom he lived, when he was stricken at 2 o'clock. Dr. B. F. Oppenheimer and Dr. Henry C. Coe were summoned immediately, but four hours later the actor died.

Mr. Farkoa was for the last twenty years a familiar figure on the musical comedy stages of New York and London. He was well known, too, in Paris as a singer at Fysher's, one of the fashionable night restaurants. He was born in 1867 in Smyrna, his father being French and his mother English. His first important success was in "An Artist's Model," at Daly's, London, in 1895, and some of his best rôles in London since then were in "Kitty Grey," "Three Little Maids," "Lady Madcap," "The Little Cherub," "Miss Hook of Holland," "My Mimosa Maid," "Mitylow, or the Love Match," and "Nightbirds."

Mr. Farkoa made his first appearance in America in 1904 when the London company that appeared in "Three Little Maids" at the Prince of Wales came here. Two years later Joe Weber brought Mr. Farkoa to America, when he was seen in "Dream City" and "The Magic Night." When Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" was done at the Lyric in London under the title of "Nightbirds" Mr. Farkoa sang the rôle of Gabor Szabo with such success that the following year he was brought to New York in the rôle. Here the piece was called "The Merry Countess" and was presented at the Casino. Last Spring he had a leading part in "Tonight's the Night," and his last stage appearance was with Elsie Janis in "Miss Information" at the Cohan Theatre.

Several months ago Mr. Fysher opened an after-theatre restaurant in West Forty-fifth Street and Mr. Farkoa was associated with him.

DR. LEON LABBE DEAD.

Ex-President of Society of Surgery of Paris Held Many Honors.

PARIS, March 21.—Dr. Leon Labbe, widely known as a surgeon, a member of the Institute of France and the Academy of Medicine, is dead.

Dr. Leon Labbe was born in Merleault and was in his eighty-fifth year. He was a graduate of the College of Argenta and the Lyceum of Caen and, in addition to being honorary surgeon of the hospitals of Paris, was former President of the Society of Surgery of Paris. Dr. Labbe was a Commander of the Legion of Honor and had been Senator and President of the Council of the Orne. He was also a Grand Officer and Commander of several foreign orders. He was the author of several volumes on medical subjects.

Dr. Emlen Physick.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 21.—Dr. Emlen Physick, a wealthy physician, died suddenly of apoplexy at noon today, aged 58. He was a bachelor and a grandson of Philip Ling Physick, the noted Philadelphia surgeon of seventy years ago. He was a member of the Philadelphia Union League Club, and his Cape May home was one of the show places of South Jersey. Dr. Physick was prominent in philanthropic matters, and for many years head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was rated a millionaire, and had large holdings in Philadelphia and South Jersey.

Married

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DONLON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Donlon, (nee Eva R. Kershaw,) a little girl, at Harrisburg Hospital, Springfield, Mass., on Monday, March 20, at 5 P. M.

STAGG.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. Peyster, 202 West Anderson St., Hackensack, N. J., March 21, 1916, a son.

Engaged

FRY—EISEN.—Sarah Eisen to Nathan Fry.

LOTH—SARFATY.—Amelia

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If some easily understood and applied rule was available for separating a few of the unquestionably good from the great mass of bonds it would be of service to all conservative investors. Such a rule is to be found in the law limiting investments by Savings Banks and Trustees in the State of New York.

We shall be glad to supply on request our booklet giving a reprint of this law, also the 1916 complete official list of the bonds thought to comply with its requirements.

Ask for Booklet T-71.

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Special Circular

If you are in any sense interested in railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we suggest that you send for our special circular describing over one hundred different issues.

Write for Circular 1561
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally and React—Possible Further Foreign Financing—Basis of Prosperity.

Instead of being confronted with unexpected bad news, the stock market had before it at the opening yesterday an authoritative denial of one of the rumors upon which the hasty selling of Monday afternoon had been passed. The rumor that the Allies had given up hope of obtaining further credits here and were going to flood the market with their remaining holdings of American securities was possibly worthy of the inventive genius of bear operators, but was hardly worthy of serious consideration by those who weigh the reasons which prompt them in the assumption of market positions. Denial of that rumor did a good deal, however, to restore courage to traders who had lent a too ready ear to this particular phase of the previous day's bearish talk. Stocks were bought back with considerable freedom at the opening of trading yesterday.

If the denial referred to needed market corroboration it was supplied in the forward movement in Anglo-French bonds which carried them to a figure 1½ points above the lowest price to which they recently declined. That was not suggestive of the existence of any new difficulties in the way of the financial plans of the Allies and more particularly of Great Britain. It is more than likely that fresh applications for credit will be made here—a French credit has as a matter of fact been under discussion for some time—and it would not be surprising if this financing would be allowed to wait on the further development of the upward tendency which has lately been shown in Anglo-French bonds. The position of these bonds is, so to speak, the touchstone of allied credit in this market, and the better the position of these bonds the easier the arrangement of a new credit would be.

In connection with any possible new financing by the British or French Governments in this market a fact worth bearing in mind is that the loans so far arranged in this country are but a small fraction of the borrowing of these governments at home. Under these conditions it is a relatively easy matter for the governments concerned to lend support to the chief of their issues in this market. No doubt the duration of the war will have much to do with the question whether or not England will again seek a war credit here, but what does seem certain is that whether another credit is sought or not the British Treasury will steer far clear of the program which the bears imputed to it in the course of Monday's rumormongering.

The talk of early peace in Europe persisted yesterday, although the majority opinion in banking circles was in accord with the view attributed to Mr. Morgan, who interpreted M. Ribot's recent statement in the Chamber of Deputies not as a prediction of a very early termination of hostilities, but as a statement based on conviction that the turning point in the war had come and that from now on aside from the outcome of local issues the course of the war would run against Germany. That, of course, was very far from being a prediction of immediate peace, which could hardly now be predicted with any assurance even though one accept the intimation that Germany is ready for peace. That, no doubt, has been true for a long time, provided the Allies were ready to make peace on Germany's terms, or nearly on that basis. Those who are hoping for immediate peace seem to be doing so on insufficient grounds, and those who from personal interest fear it seem to be fearing it needlessly, although all the world would wish that their fears might come true.

If one accept the view that conditions were shaping themselves for a period of prosperity in the United States, quite aside from the artificial stimulus supplied by war demands, it is very easy to accept the further view that the termination of the war far from meaning the end of American prosperity will, while changing the direction of some of it, open the way for still further expansion. So far as such things can be foreseen it seems practically certain that the United States will gain more by peace than it will lose by peace whatever may be the fate of such companies as have staked too much on war orders and which have valued transient business too much above the sort of business that is permanent. The market is not quite as much as it was last Fall the creature of speculation in the war stocks. It would be a misfortune if speculation in such issues were again to be allowed to assume the place of dominance which it occupied at the height of last year's speculation. War orders are but an incident in our trade. The real foundation of the country's prosperity is to be found elsewhere.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Favorable War News Causes an Upward Tendency.

LONDON, March 21.—Money was in strong demand and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market displayed a good tone, with an upward tendency helped by favorable war news. Russian mine and oil shares spurted on the capture of Ispahan, the French loan hardened, British colonial stocks ruled firm, and rubber issues experienced increased support. Copper stocks barely responded to the rise in the metal, but Eastern Rand Mines were strong.

American securities dropped in sympathy with Wall Street and closed quiet.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. announced yesterday that the entire issue of first preferred stock of the Burns Bros. Ice Corporation, offered a few days ago, had been over subscribed.

The Tidewater Oil Company yesterday decided to issue $4,500,000 shares of new stock to which stockholders will receive the right to subscribe at par, to the extent of 20 per cent. of their holdings.

Edgar B. Davis, Vice President of the General Rubber Company, was elected a Director of the United States Rubber Company at the annual meeting yesterday.

J. E. Rogers was elected a Director of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company yesterday to succeed A. L. Salt.

The fifth annual dinner of the Guaranty Club, composed of employes of the Guaranty Trust Company, will be held tomorrow night at the Astor. Major Gen. Wood is expected to be among the guests.

The $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Edmunds & Jones Company, offered by a syndicate headed by Hornblower & Weeks and Merrill, Lynch & Co., has been sold, it was announced yesterday.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. The old rate was 5 per cent. quarterly.

Spencer Trask & Co. are distributing a special circular on the Southern Pacific Company, outlining the position of the convertible bonds.

The Northern States Power Company reports for 1915 an increase in net earnings of $502,000. The balance after preferred dividends was $171,000, which was reinvested in the properties. President Bylleshy states that steps are being taken looking to consolidation of the company's funded indebtedness.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	621,105
Same day last year	619,356
Year to date	39,217,674
Same period last year	15,796,969
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.25 — .19
Same day last year	63.13 + .92

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.67	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	141	100	Adams Express	140½	140½	140½	140½	−1½
.10⅞	20	4,700	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
...	...	200	Alaska Juneau	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
30	30¼	4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31	31	29⅝	30	− ½
78¼	78⅝	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78⅜	79	78⅜	78⅝	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	71	71	− 1½
62	62⅛	15,900	Am. Can	62⅝	63	61⅝	62¾	+ ⅝
69¼	69⅝	5,700	Am. Car & Fdry	70½	70½	68½	69½	+ ¼
163	164	100	Am. Coal Products	163½	163½	163½	163½	...
116½	118	10	Am. Coal Prod. 1st pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
54½	55½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	55	55	...
49½	50	100	Am. Ex. & Leath. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	1,000	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	22	− ⅛
42⅜	43	700	Am. Linseed pf.	43	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
75¾	76	24,700	Am. Locomotive	78⅛	77⅝	74⅞	75⅝	+ ⅛
103½	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅝
89	91½	200	Am. Malt. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅝
101¼	101¾	13,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102⅜	102⅝	101¼	101¾	...
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	− ¼
92¼	93⅜	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	− ¼
86	87	20	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	86	86	86	86	...
53	53¼	700	Am. Steel Fdries.	54	54¼	53½	53½	− ½
110¼	110⅞	600	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	...
115	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½	...
122½	123⅛	6,053	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	123⅝	124⅛	123⅛	123½	− ⅛
51⅝	52	1,300	Am. Woolen	52	52	51	51½	+ ⅛
90	90⅝	300	Am. Woolen pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
17	18	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	18	18	17½	17½	+ ¼
83½	85½	16,900	Am. Zinc Lt. & S.	85½	86½	83½	85½	+ 1½
86½	86⅝	9,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	+ ½
3	6¼	100	Assets Realization	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ 2⅛
103½	103⅝	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	...
100⅜	101	10	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100	100½	100⅜	...
106½	107	51,600	Baldwin Loco.	106⅜	108⅝	104⅝	106½	+ 1⅜
88¾	88⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89¼	88¼	88⅝	...
76½	76⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	2½	600	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
502	505	100	Bethlehem Steel	505	505	505	505	−15
...	...	10	Do., old lot	512	512	512	512	...
...	...	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
90	97	16	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	...
82	84½	300	Burns Brothers	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+1¼
88⅜	89	9,700	Butte & Superior	88	89½	87½	89	+1¼
23	23⅜	2,200	California Petrol.	23	23⅜	23	23	− ⅜
53	54	200	California Pet. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ½
165⅝	166¼	1,500	Canadian Pacific	166⅝	166⅞	166	166	...
55¾	55⅞	6,400	Central Leather Co.	55¾	56⅛	55	55¾	+ ⅜
93	94	400	Chandler Motor	93½	94	93½	94	+ ¾
63⅜	64	9,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	64¼	64⅝	63⅝	64	...
13⅞	14	300	Chi. Great Western	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	− ⅛
38⅞	39½	2,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	39½	39½	38⅞	39½	+ ⅝
94½	94⅞	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
127	127½	400	Chi. & Northwest	127	127¼	127	127	...
16⅜	17	6,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	...
22⅝	22⅞	700	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	...
54	54⅜	2,200	Chino Copper	54¼	54¼	54	54	...
73	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
45¼	45½	8,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	46	44⅝	45⅝	...
136½	137	700	Consolidated Gas	137	137	136⅝	136⅝	+ ⅛
83	84	1,200	Continental Can	83½	83⅝	83	83	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	4,800	Corn Products Ref.	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
97	99	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
90½	90⅝	63,000	Crucible Steel	92	92⅝	87⅝	90	+1½
114½	115⅜	300	Crucible Steel pf.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	...
212	230	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	217	224	217	216	−2
...	...	115	Detroit Edison rgts.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
80	90	100	Detroit United Ry.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	6,000	Distillers' Secur.	48⅜	48⅝	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	400	Dome Mines	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
37⅛	37⅝	7,400	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	...
39⅝	39⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	...
331	340	100	Gen. Chem. odd lots	331	331	330½	330½	...
167	168	700	General Electric	168	168	168	168	...
78¼	78⅝	5,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	73⅜	74	72	73¾	...
115¼	115⅞	100	Goodrich pf. x d	115½	116	115¾	115⅝	− ⅜
89¾	91	100	Granby Consol.	90	90	90	90	...
121⅛	122½	400	Great Northern pf.	122	122	121½	121½	− ½
44¼	44½	7,600	G. N. certs. ore prop.	45⅛	45⅜	43⅞	44½	−1⅛
47½	48	740	Greene-Cananea	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	100	Guggenheim Explor.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
129	135	100	Homestake Mining	132	132	132	132	...
104	105	100	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1⅝
47⅜	47½	6,900	Inspiration Copper	47¾	47¾	47¼	47⅜	− ⅛
...	...	200	Inter-Met. v. t. ctfs.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
17	17½	200	Interboro Consol.	17½	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
19½	20½	200	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
58	59¾	500	Int. Agricultural pf.	59½	59½	59	59	+ ⅛
130	131	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
68	72	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	...
16⅝	17	2,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
73½	73⅝	48,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	73⅝	74⅜	72⅝	72½	+1⅝
46⅝	46¾	3,000	Int. Nickel	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	...
11½	11⅝	800	Int. Paper	11½	12	11½	11½	− ⅛
49⅜	49½	500	Int. Paper pf.	49⅝	49⅞	49	49¼	− ⅜
73½	74	100	Jewel Tea	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1
60¼	62	20	Kan.C., F.S.& M.pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
25⅜	26	300	Kansas City South.	26	26	25⅞	26	− ½
74½	75¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	75⅞	75⅞	74½	74½	+ ⅝
56⅞	57⅛	12,100	Kennecott Copper	56⅞	57	56¼	56¾	+ ⅝
79⅛	79⅝	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	80½	81	78⅝	79½	...
78½	79	600	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	78⅝	78⅝	− ⅛
254	255	200	Liggett & Myers	254	254⅝	254	254⅝	+4⅝
121	...	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1⅝
188⅞	190	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	187	187	187	187	−2
123	125	100	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124½	123½	124½	− ½
78⅛	80½	100	Mackay Cos.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	− ⅛
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	− ⅛
63¼	63¾	6,050	Maxwell Motors	63	64½	62½	63½	+1½
47	47½	1,700	Max. Motor pf.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅝
104⅝	105	37,800	Mexican Petroleum	111	111¾	107½	110½	+2¼
36⅝	36⅞	4,200	Miami Copper	37	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	200	Missouri Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	− ⅛
76	77	200	Montana Power	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ¼
123	123½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	125	125¼	125	125	+ ⅛
108¼	111¼	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	...
108½	111¼	10	do., odd lot	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
22½	26	400	Nat. Enam. & Stg.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅞	−1¼
67	67½	900	Nat. Lead Co.	67	67½	67	67½	+ ⅛
15⅜	15¾	250	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	...
143	144½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	144	145⅜	144	144	...
104⅜	105	2,400	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅝	103½	105	+ ⅜
66	66½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66¼	66¾	66	66	+ ½
28	28½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
122	122½	3,500	Norfolk & Western	122⅝	122⅝	122	122	+ ⅛
69⅞	70⅜	100	North American	70	70	70	70	...
7⅛	7½	900	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	...
25⅞	26	900	Pacific Mail	25½	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	...
56⅞	57	1,400	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	...
41¾	42½	300	Philadelphia Co.	42	42	42	42	...
28	28¼	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	25½	25½	−2½
98	99	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	96	98	+1⅛
53¾	54	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	53½	54	53½	54	...
161½	162½	160	Pullman Co.	162	162	162	162	...
3⅞	4	300	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	...
5	5⅜	400	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
40¼	42	200	Railway Steel Sp.	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
23⅝	23⅞	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
85⅞	86¼	11,100	Reading	86	86⅞	85¾	85⅞	...
51⅜	52⅛	2,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅜	52⅝	51½	51½	− ½
109	109½	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109½	+ ⅛
⅞	1	100	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
⅛	⅜	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
3¼	4	300	St. Louis & San F.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
...	...	16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
4¼	4⅝	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
15⅝	16½	100	Seaboard Air Line	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	+1⅛
175	176	2,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	175½	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
36⅝	37	200	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅛	37½	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅛
57	59	4,300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	57	57	57	57	−1⅜
98	99¾	200	Southern Pacific	99	99	98¾	99	+ ⅜
190	200	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	190	190	190	190	−3
21¼	21⅝	100	Southern Railway	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
89¾	90	200	Southern Ry. pf.	89¾	90¼	89¾	89¾	+ ⅜
90	91	100	Standard Milling	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
86	88	100	Standard Mill. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
141¾	141⅞	10,600	Studebaker Co.	144	144⅞	140¾	141½	−2
53⅝	54	12,900	Tennessee Copper	55⅜	56⅜	53	54	−2
196	197	1,000	Texas Co.	196½	197	195¾	196	− ¼
17½	17⅝	2,220	Texas Co. rights	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	− ⅛
7	7¼	100	Texas & Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
62⅝	62⅞	5,750	Third Avenue	61¼	63	61	62⅝	+⅝
87⅛	87½	500	Union B. & P. Co.	87½	88½	87¼	88½	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
133½	133⅝	1,800	Union Pacific	134	134	133¾	133¾	− ⅛
62	63	900	United Cigar Mfrs.	62½	63	62½	62½	+1½
108	110	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1½
9¾	9¾	300	United Cigar Stores.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
145	145⅜	2,300	United Fruit Co.	146	146¼	144½	145	− ⅛
14½	15	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
29½	30	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	29	29	29	29	− ⅛
23⅝	24	900	U. S. C. J. P. & F.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅛
52	54	600	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	54	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛
154¼	154⅜	8,300	U. S. Ind. Alco.	157½	158	153¾	154⅝	+ ⅜
104	105¼	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	104	104	104	104	−2
46	47	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47	47	−1⅜
1⅞	2¼	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ½
52	52⅜	1,800	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52	52	+ ⅛
109	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ½
84⅝	84⅞	61,700	U. S. Steel	85	85¼	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
116⅜	117	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅝	117	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	3,400	Utah Copper	82½	82½	80⅞	81¼	− ¼
18⅜	18⅝	100	Utah Securities	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	...
45⅜	45½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅜
14½	15	500	Wabash	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
44½	44⅝	6,800	Wabash pf. A	43⅝	45¼	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅞
27½	27⅝	4,800	Wabash pf. B	27½	28¾	27½	27¾	...
127½	127¾	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	127½	127¾	127½	127¾	+ ¼
125	129	100	Western Maryland	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
28½	29½	1,100	Western Maryland pf.	46	46	46	46	− ¼
44	46	300	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90¼	89½	89½	− ¾
89½	90¼	700	Westingh. E. & M.	67	67	65¼	66	...
66	68¼	20,100	Willys-Overland	233	253½	229	229	−5½
225	290	1,075	W.-O.pf.sub.rcts.(P.)	105	105	105	105	− ½
104	104⅝	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	121½	121½	121½	121½	− ½
121	122	400	Woolworth pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ½
124½	125	200						

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Ask'd.
Tin, spot	49.00	51.00	....	52.00
Lead	7.75	....	7.75	....
Spelter	18.25	....	18.25	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$200.00	....	$200.00	....
Aluminium	*57.00	60.00	*57.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	112	5	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures	109	10	0	104	10	0
Tin, spot	196	0	0	196	10	0
Tin, futures	191	0	0	191	5	0
Spelter	92	0	0	92	0	0
Lead	36	0	0	36	7	0

$60,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

NEW AETNA CO. DIRECTORS.

President Moxham Says They Will Be Markle, Higgins, Clark, Ames.

A. J. Moxham, President of the Aetna Explosives Company, said at the annual meeting yesterday that four new Directors to be elected at the next meeting of the Board would be John Markle, the coal man; Richard H. Higgins, Vice President of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank; E. A. Clark of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company and F. Lathrop Ames of Boston. The stockholders had previously authorized an increase in the number of Directors from five to nine.

Preliminary figures on the 1915 results, made public at the meeting, showed gross earnings of approximately $8,500,000 in the eleven months ended Feb. 29 last, and a net income of about $2,000,000. The final surplus for the period was $300,000. From earnings, $1,100,000 was set aside to write off expenditures on the new plants set up to make military explosives.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Across the Border.

A story told in the financial district yesterday showed that there are more ways than one of getting goods into Germany from neutral countries. A returned traveler said he heard in Holland of a big barn standing on a Dutch farm, close to the German border, which had a dozen or more head of cattle in it one night not long ago. The Customs Inspectors patrol the border with greater vigilance than usual in these days of war, and on this particular night the Inspector on guard near the farm made sure that the cattle were safely in their stalls. The next morning he entered the barn again on his rounds and found not a single cow, but a ne

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C. & O. BOND ISSUE OVERSOLD FIRST DAY

Convertibles for $44,180,000 Taken Where Exacting Notes Were Asked Two Years Ago.

USE SLIDING-SCALE METHOD

Bonds Will Retire Three-Year Note Issue and Provide a Cash Surplus of $8,000,000.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which suffered much from the recent depression in business and which was financed two years ago on a hand-to-mouth basis, is now in position to refund its short-term notes three years before they are due with secured gold bonds. The favorable condition of the bond market has helped to make such financing possible.

Announcement was made yesterday that a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company had asked subscriptions to a new $44,180,000 issue of Chesapeake & Ohio 5 per cent. convertible thirty-year gold bonds, secured by $45,920,000, face value, of Chesapeake & Ohio first lien and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The subscription applications were sent out yesterday morning and at the end of the day it was announced that the issue had been oversubscribed.

It will require a meeting of stockholders to authorize the creation of sufficient stock to care for the conversion privilege. No vote of the stockholders, it was said yesterday, was necessary to create the collateral mortgage. A special meeting has been called for April 22. It is proposed to offer the new bonds to stockholders on a pro rata basis at 97½.

The new bonds have a sliding-scale conversion privilege similar to that carried by the recent Kuhn, Loeb & Co. issue of Westinghouse Electric bonds. The great majority of these bonds were soon turned into stock. The Chesapeake & Ohio bonds provide that they may be converted into common stock at $75 a share to April 1, 1920; at $80 to April 1, 1923; at $90 to April 1, 1926, and thereafter at $100 to April 1, 1936. The entire issue is redeemable at the option of the company up to April 1, 1929, at 105, and thereafter at 100 on sixty days' notice. The aim is to make early conversion attractive.

Under the indenture which gave the company $33,000,000 on notes two years ago the bankers exacted agreement to stringent retrenchment which called for capital expense reservations between April 1, 1914, and June 1, 1919, of $17,000,000. Of this, $5,000,000 has been set aside and $3,000,000 more is available now.

It is the purpose of the Chesapeake & Ohio, as announced yesterday, to continue to set aside large sums for capital expenditures. The $3,000,000 in the treasury will be reserved, and in the next three years $7,000,000 will be added. This will bring the total reserve to $15,500,000, or only $1,500,000 less than the amount called for in the note indenture.

There will be about $8,000,000 surplus when the bonds are sold, to be used for working capital, but no plans for its use have been announced.

The first lien and improvement mortgage bonds are a lien upon 320 miles of railroad.

Torpedo Makers Earn $5,532,000.

The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, maker of torpedoes and other machinery, reports net earnings for 1915 of $5,532,000, and a balance after preferred and common dividends of $5,182,000. This is equivalent to $217 per share on the $1,250,000 of common stock, par value $50. In 1914 earnings for the common were about $900,000, or $36 a share. The stock sold up to 450 bid on the publication of the report.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,284,193	$145,128,526
Ord. int. rev. rects..	20,276,124	273,051,068
Income tax	1,051,060	19,851,018
Miscellaneous	2,423,018	32,532,134
Total receipts	$37,034,396	$470,373,577
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	6,120,997	58,977,879
Excess of tot. disburs. over total receipts	75,675	41,047,240
Expenditures	43,155,393	529,351,457

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'16	101	101⅛	5.90
Argen.Govt.Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅝	4.80
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	101¼	101⅝	5.80
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.62
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	5.00
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
French Rep..5		Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	1.00
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛	5.90
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	101¼	102	4.70
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct., 1917	101⅛	102⅛	5.55
Swedish Govt..		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.50
Swiss Govt....		Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power..6		Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Locom..5		July, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.4½		Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅜	4.10
Anacon. Cop.5		Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.40
A.V.R.L.&P.6		July, 1'19	97½	98	..
*Balt. & O..4½		Dec., 1922	100¼	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & O..4½		June, 1918	101½	101⅝	2.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North...5		Sept., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..4		Mar. 2, 1922	96	96⅜	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	4.45
Ch.&W. Ind.5		Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Chi. Elev....5		July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Consu. Pow..6		May 1,'17	99⅜	100⅛	2.00
C. P. R. R..6		May, 1918	102⅜	103	5.40
East. U. & L.6		Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R...5½		Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.40
G. T. of Can..5		Nov., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.5		Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.6		Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry...6		June, 1919	101	102	5.55
Mid. W. Util.6		Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	..
Minna. G.El.6		June, 1917	100⅜	101½	..
Mo. Pacific..6		June, 1918	85	92	..
Mon. P. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98¼	99⅛	6.50
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.6		May, 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
NY..N.H.&H.5		May, 1918	100	100⅜	2.00
Nor.States P.6		June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co....4½		June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.10
Pub.Ser.Corp., N. J 5		Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un.Met.Ctg.5		Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100⅛	101	3.95
Sulzberg'r&S.6		June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt..6		Feb., 1926	104½	107⅛	5.00
U.S.Pub.Ser..6		Apr., 1918	98¼	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit..6		May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
West. P. C..6		Mar., 1917	100¼	101	..
W.V. Tr.&E.6		June, 1917	97	99	..
W. S. G.&E..6		Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westing. El..6		Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	2.77
W. Penn. Tr..6		Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.90
Win. El. Ry..6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
Win.Rptg.A..5		Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00

*To be called June, 1918, at 100½ for 1917.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101⅜	101¼	101⅛	101⅝
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1963	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—March, 1963	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—March, 1964	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	—March, 1962	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1960, op-tional	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s	—May, 1959	99⅜	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅜	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞
4s	—May, 1957	99⅜	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	99⅜	99⅝	99⅛	99⅜
4s	—Nov., 1955	99	99⅛	98⅞	99¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	98⅝	..	98⅝	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	88¼	..	88¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89	..	88½	88⅝
3½s	—May, 1954	89	..	88½	88⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3¾	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅜

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.94⅛	5.95	5.95	—.00⅛
Cables	5.93⅞	5.94⅛	5.94⅛	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	71.81¼	71.18¾	71.25	—.18¾
Cables	71.87½	71.25	71.31¼	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8965	London	4.76⅝	4.77⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.95	5.94⅛
95.28	Berlin	71.25	71.31¼
20.20	Austria	12.36	12.40
26.70	Scandinavia	28.80	28.85
19.29	Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22½	5.22
19.225	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	42.37½	42.50
5.1826	Italy	6.70¼	6.69¾
51.45	Russia	....	32.00
	China—		
....	Hongkong	47.90	48.00
....	Shanghai	65.00	65.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	52.50	52.62½
32.44	Rio	23.62½	23.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅞	$4.70⅝	$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $619,233,735; balance, $39,344,848; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $631,650.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼@2.125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27½d. up ¼d; New York, 57¾c. up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 44@46c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market at the opening on the Consolidated Exchange reflected the passing of Monday's "peace scare." Initial prices showed general overnight gains, with many stocks recording moderate further improvements later on. The buying, however, apparently exhausted itself in the early afternoon and the market was again subjected to selling pressure, with the result that a good share of the earlier gains was lost in the reactionary movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
690	Allis-Chal.	30⅛	31	29½	29⅝
70	Am. B. Sugar	71½	72	71	71
1,280	Am. Can	62¼	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝
370	Am. C. & Fy.	70¾	70½	68¾	69¼
50	A. H. & L. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
50	Am. Lin. pf.	55	55	55	55
1,960	Am. Locome.	76½	77¾	74⅝	75⅝
3,220	Am. Smelting	102¾	102⅞	100⅞	101½
50	Am. Zinc	85⅝	85⅝	85	85
1,740	Anac. Copper	86½	86¾	86⅛	86⅜
20	A., T. & S. F.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
1,800	Baldwin Loco.	108⅞	109¾	104⅜	106⅜
50	Balt. & Ohio	88½	89¼	88¼	88⅝
40	Brunn. Dock	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Butte & Sup.	88⅛	88⅝	87¾	87⅞
210	Cal. Petrol.	23¾	24⅛	23	23⅛
220	Cent. Leather	55¾	55⅝	55	55
410	Ches. & Ohio	64¼	64½	63⅜	63⅝
30	Chi. Get. W.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
10	C., M. & St.P.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
90	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
20	Chino Copper	54¾	54¾	54¼	54⅞
520	Col. F. & I.	45½	46	44¼	44⅝
420	Corn Products	21⅞	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛
14,710	Crucible Steel	87¼	87⅝	86¾	86⅞
270	Dist. Secur.	48¾	48¾	47⅝	47⅝
600	Erie	37⅝	37⅞	37	37⅛
100	Erie 1st pf.	50	50	50	50
470	Gt. Nor. Ore	45¼	45⅝	44	44
140	Greene-Can.	48	48	48	48
115	Goodrich Co.	73¾	73⅞	73¼	73¾
10	Guggen. Exp.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
240	Inspr. Copper	47¾	47¾	47¼	47⅝
50	Interb. Con.	17	17	17	17
2,960	Int. M. M. pf.	73¾	74⅛	72¾	73
5	Int. Nickel	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
110	Kenn. Copper	56⅜	56⅜	56	56
60	Lack. Steel	80	80	80	80
70	Maxwell Mot.	63¾	64¼	63¾	63¾
4,830	Mex. Pet.	110¾	110¾	108	108½
20	Miami Cop.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
10	Mo., K. & T.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Nat. Lead	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
20	N. Y. Cent.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66	66	66	66
30	Norf. & West.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
50	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¼	57	57
60	Pr. Steel Car	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅛
220	Ray Copper	23⅞	24	23½	23⅝
1,160	Reading	86⅝	86⅝	85⅛	86⅜
50	Rep. I. & S.	52⅝	52⅝	52	52
170	So. Pacific	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅝
560	Studebaker	144	144¾	141	141
1,120	Tenn. Copper	55⅝	55⅝	52¾	54
470	Texas Co.	61¾	62	61¼	62¼
110	Union Pac.	138⅜	138⅝	138¼	138¼
75	U. S. Ind. Al.	155	155	154	154
220	U. S. Rubber	52¼	53	52	52¼
10,960	U. S. Steel	85⅛	85⅛	84¼	84⅝
220	Utah Copper	82	82¼	81	81½
50	Wab. pf. B	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
100	Western Md.	22	22	22	22
1,170	W. E. & M.	66½	66⅞	65¼	65⅞
55,145					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.15¼	.15¾	.15¼	.15¾
1,100	Comb. Frac.	.07	.07⅛	.07	.07⅛
200	El Paso	.77¼	.77¾	.77½	.77¾
400	Florence	.40	.40	.40	.40
400	Jim Butler	.86	.88	.86	.88
800	Jumbo Ext.	.81	.81	.81	.81
1,000	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Portland	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
2,800	Rescue Eula.	25½	26½	25½	27
900	Tono. Ext.	4.40	4.62½	4.40	4.62½
8,400					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	665	675	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	106	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	180	190	180	190
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	151	154	151	154
Illinois Pipe Line	182	185	183	186
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	12½	13	13¾	13¾
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	192	198	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	234	238	233	238
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	61	64	61	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15¼	15⅝
Pierce Oil, cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	430	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	233	236	233	236
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	207	212	205	210
South Penn. Oil	363	367	363	367
Southwest. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	254	256	254	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	547	550	547	552
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	475	460	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	525	523	526
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	213	212	214
Stand. Oil of Ohio	535	545	535	545
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	82	84
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

BIG TERMINAL PLAN FOR LEHIGH VALLEY

May Spend $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 on Freight Sheds and Steamship Piers.

SITE NEAR ELLIS ISLAND

Immediate Action Depends on Jersey City Officials and $775,000 Accrued Tax Settlement.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is contemplating the erection in the lower end of Jersey City of a big freight terminal, suitable for both rail and ship lines. The new terminal will cost between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, it is estimated. This improvement program is a part of a plan outlined some years ago, and which has already resulted in the building of a million-dollar pier at the foot of Rector Street, Manhattan, and another million-dollar pier near Ellis Island in New York Bay.

Approval of the plans for the new freight terminal is dependent somewhat on the action of the Jersey City Board of Commissioners. Important changes in the sewer and lighting systems of Jersey City, it is believed, would have to be authorized before the project could be undertaken at the site selected.

The site, which lies on the Jersey shore off Ellis Island, comprises about 450 acres and has a water frontage of about one-half mile. Accrued taxes on this site, much of which is under water, are said to amount to $775,000, and a settlement of this obstacle would also accelerate the plan, it is said.

Tentative plans, it is understood, call for an out-and-out freight terminal. Facilities would be provided for a whole fleet of ships the size of the Vaterland. There would be a connection with the new pier, where heavy freight, including ore from South American fields, would be unloaded. The passenger service would be continued from the terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

$5,000,000 TO EMPLOYES.

General Electric Company Announces Big Bonus to Its Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 21.—Bonuses aggregating between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 will be distributed by the General Electric Company to its employes in all plants and offices, according to an announcement made here today by President Rice. All employes in the service of the company for five years or longer will receive this extra money in two installments.

According to the bulletin the first installment will be payable on or before Aug. 1 of this year, and will be a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the individual earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1916. The second payment will be made on or before Feb. 1, 1917, when 5 per cent. of the individual earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, will be distributed.

MONTANA POWER EARNINGS.

Net Revenue Last Year 20 Per Cent. Greater Than in 1914.

Earnings of the Montana Power Company, which controls the Great Falls Power Company and a number of other public utility concerns of the Northwest, reached the highest point in its history last December, according to the annual report issued yesterday. In the full year of 1915 gross income of $4,359,408 was earned, a gain of 15.38 per cent. over 1914. The net revenue amounting to $3,167,504 was 20 per cent. larger than in the preceding year. The Directors set aside $300,000 for depreciation and had a surplus for dividends afterward of $1,678,342, against $1,575,625 in 1914, when there was no depreciation reserve specifically provided.

President John D. Ryan informs stockholders in the pamphlet report that approximately $3,400,000 was expended in new construction work, one item being new transmission lines to carry current to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The report says that the electrical operation of trains on 112 miles of the St. Paul was begun Dec. 2 last and that 220 miles are expected to be manned by electric locomotives by May 1. The contract to supply the railroad with power, says the statement, is expected to bring about a considerable increase of earnings this year. At the end of the year the company's books showed 32,000 customers, a gain of 3,500 during 1915.

ACCUSES CORN PRODUCTS.

Government Attorney Argues for Sherman Law Dissolution.

In the Federal Court yesterday in the Sherman law dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, Special Assistant Attorney General Jesse D. Adkins urged that the defendant had used unfair competing methods, and quoted from a letter of Edward T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Company, a statement that the company had built "a Chinese wall against competitors and kept them in chains."

Mr. Adkins recited the alleged relations of the Corn Products Company, the American Maize Products Company, and the Royal Baking Powder Company. In 1906 D. B. & H. M. Scully started a glucose and starch factory at Roby, Ind., and the Corn Products Company, to get possession, threatened to make the business unprofitable. In the end the Royal Baking Powder Company got the Roby plant, and the Corn Products Company threatened to go into the baking powder business, and was only restrained by the Royal Baking Powder Company agreeing not to manufacture mixed syrups and to sell a large part of its glucose and starch to the Corn Products Company.

He will continue his argument this morning.

RAILWAY HEADS TO CONFER.

Will Discuss Congestion with Commissioner Clark Tomorrow.

The executives of the Eastern railways will meet with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark in Room 2,041 of the Grand Central Terminal at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to consider recommendations formulated at a meeting of the traffic representatives of the roads which it is believed may help to relieve the freight congestion in the Eastern States.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
85	Ahmeek	99	99	98	98¾
785	Alaska	20¼	20¼	20	20
250	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
115	Allouez	69¾	69¾	69	69
7,850	Am. Zinc	86	88¼	85	85
10	Anaconda	86¼	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
10	Arizona Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3,225	Butte & Sup	89	89½	87½	88
260	Butte & Bal	4	4	4	4
297	Cal. & Ariz	72¾	72¾	72	72
12	Cal. & Hecla	552	555	552	552
145	Centennial	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
110	Chino	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼
414	Copper Range	63	64	62⅝	63
100	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½

Gulf States Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Beaulite Company Pfd.
100 Bucyrus Company Pfd.
25 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hooker Electro Chemical Pfd.
25 Harriman National Bank
75 Importers & Traders Bank
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
100 Remington Typewr. (all issues)
15 Scovill Manufacturing
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Hawaiian Steamship
100 Beaulite Company Com.
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Continental Life Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Germania Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
50 Niagara Insurance
50 National Bank of Cuba
100 New York State Rys. Com.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We deal in

Gulf States Steel

Stocks

Information on Request

DAWSON & LYON

40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Bond & Mtg. Guar. Co.
American Surety Co.
Lawyers Mtg. Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Winchester Arms
New Jersey Zinc

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2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Sugar Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists

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St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pac. Co.

COMMON STOCK

GWYNNE BROS.

25 Broad Street, New York Telephone 3232 Broad

WANTED

Hercules Powder Preferred

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.

Phone 3717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.

Theodore L. Bronson

10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925

Chalmers Motor Com. & Pfd.
Sulzberger Sons & Co.
Continental Motors
Guaranty Trust Co.

John Burnham & Co.

Private Wire to All Markets.

115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Recession in Prices in Many of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 421,442 shares of stock and $713,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 122,715; oil, 133,872, and mining, 164,855. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	‡Aet. Ex. w. i.	23	23	22¾	22¼
1,100	Ajax Rub. Inc.	70	70½	69¼	69¾
3,400	‡Am. Writ. P.	2	2⅝	2	2⅜
900	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	31	31	29½	30
400	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	48¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅜
500	Can. Nav. Cas.	1⅜	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛
1,500	‡Car, L. & P..	5½	5½	5	5
985	Carwen Steel..	9⅜	10	9⅜	10
1,310	‡Chev. Mtr. 150-161	*161	159	159	162¾
398	Corp of R.&H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
43,600	‡Cuba C. S. 6s&6-65	66⅝	64⅜	64⅜	65½
1,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	*99¼	*99¼	98	98
57	Curt. Aero. v. t. cfs..	49	49	48	48
645	Driggs-Seab....	141	141	139	140
150	‡Edm. & J....	42	43	42	42
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,150	Emer. Phon...	12	12½	12	12½
15	Int. Mer. M..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
50	Int. M. M. pf..	72	72	72	72
200	In. Arms F. S.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
725	Interoc. Rub.	14	14	13	13½
600	Kath. Br. pf..	21¼	*22½	20	20
1,700	Ken. Zinc Cor.	13½	14	13¼	13¼
3,000	‡Lynn Phon...	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅜
450	Manhat. Tran.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Marc. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	7	7	6¼	6½
20,000	‡Midvale Steel.	68	68	66⅝	66¾
3,000	‡Nevins Elec..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Peer. T. & M.C.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
120	‡Poole E.&M.C.	128	128	120	120
280	Redtop E., Inc.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
240	‡Saxon M. C.C.	66½	*68	65½	65½
300	‡St. Jos. Lead.	17	17	16¾	16¾
4,400	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. cfs.	38¼	40	38¼	39½
110	Stand. Motors.	8¾	9¾	8½	8½
2,800	S. St., v.t. cfs.	40	40¾	39	39
4,200	‡Tob. Prod.	46½	47	45¼	46⅜
3,980	Tri. F., v.t.cfs.	4½	4½	4	4⅜
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	‡Univ. Motor..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
500	‡U.S.L.&H.Cp.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3
1,250	White Mot. Co.	52	*52½	51	51
500	W.F.C., v.t.cfs.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Anglo Am. Oil.	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
24	Illinois P. L.	185	184	185	..
2	Northern P. L.	104	104	104	..
126	Ohio Oil	237	235	235	— 3
13	Prairie P. L.	236	234	236	+ 2
15	So. Penn. Oil.	364	364	364	— 1
10	St. O. of Cal.	256	256	256	+ 1
32	St. O. of N. J.	524	522	524	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Am. O. & G....	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Barnett'O.&G.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
800	‡Cosden & Co. (Or Ref.).	21¾	21¾	20¾	21
600	‡Coeden O. & G. w. i....	9¼	9¼	8¾	9
200	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,300	Empire Petrol.	8¼	8⅝	8	8
2,900	‡Federal Oil...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Houston Oil..	17	17	17	17
1,200	‡Inter. Petrol.	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	13
90,000	‡Midwest Oil.	62	66	58	59
1,200	‡Midw. O. pf.	95	94	93	94
750	‡Midwest Ref.	68	68	66½	67
4,300	‡Muskogee Ref.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2½
9,000	‡Okla. Oil...	8	9	8	9
1,800	‡Okla. Oil pf.	77	77	77	77
7,000	Okla. P. & R.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,400	‡Sapul. O. & R.	15¾	14½	12⅞	13⅜
1,700	‡Un. West. O.	55	56	55	56
1,300	Waverly Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,900	Way. O. & G..	⅛	8	7⅜	7⅜

MINING STOCKS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
10,000	††Atlanta	16	16	15½	15¾
2,000	‡Bing. Mining	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1,000	‡Booth	33½	34	33½	34
11,600	‡Boss. & Mon.	69	67	68	68
145	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
2,500	B. C. & Zinc (t. cfs.)..	9¼	9¼	9	9
1,200	Caledonia 100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
900	C. de P. Cop.	37⅞	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞
500	††Com. Tunnel	9	9	9	9
600	Con. Ar. Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000	Con. Nev.-U..	½	½	½	½
600	‡Dupont Cop. (a prospect).	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
7,600	‡Emp. W. & E.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
5,800	††Emma Cop..	48	48	47	48
5,000	‡F. R. M. Co.	19	19	19	19
500	First Nat. Cop	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼
1,000	‡Florence ..	39	39	39	39
2,000	‡G'field Cons.	85	99	87	88
4,800	††G'field Merg	11½	12	11	11½
700	Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
1,400	Howe Sound..	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
2,000	††Int. Mines..	14	14	14	14
500	‡Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
650	††Jim Butler..	87	87	85	85
1,500	Jumbo Ext...	81	90	80	80
1,550	††Kewanas ..	14½	14½	14	14½
800	Magma Cop...	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17⅜
900	Majestic Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	††Marsh. Min..	39	39½	38½	38½
1,500	McIntyre	92	92	92	92
1,900	†McK.-Dar.	39	41	39	41
600	†Moj. Tungst..	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
19,000	††Mother Lode	28	28½	25	25½
380	Nipissing Min.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
500	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,650	Oatman Big J.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	††Oatm'n Cres. (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
100	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
2,600	†Oatman L. E. (a prospect).	32	34	32	34
1,800	††Oatm. Nellie (a prospect).	30	31	29	30
500	P'body C. Cop.	3	3	3	3
4,000	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,400	††Rex. Con. M..	22	22	22	22
900	†Rochester M..	60	60	60	60
1,800	††Round Mt..	58	59	58	59
700	††Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
3,700	††San Toy.....	18	18	17	17
400	†Scr. G. M.	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,400	†Seven Tr. C.	39	40	35	40
1,500	††Silver Pick..	6½	7	6½	7
1,800	Stand. S.-L...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,700	††Suc. Mining.	80	80	78	78
2,500	‡S. M. Co. (a prospect) ...	34	34	34	34
1,000	††Temiskaming	52	52	52	52
400	Ton. Belmont..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	†Ton. Jim B..	88	88	88	88
4,900	Ton. Exten....	4½	4½	4⅞	4⅝
1,520	‡United Mast..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7,000	††U. S. C. Min.	14½	15	14½	15
6,500	‡Un. V. Ext..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
1,000	††Un. W. (a prospect)	24	24	24	24
1,500	‡W. E. Con....	72	74	72	74
210	‡W. O. Mining	6½	6½	6¼	6½
50	Yukon G. M...	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
200	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$75,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100	100
250,000	‡C. O. c. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	97⅞	98
6,000	C. A. S. 5s...	47	47	46	47
130,000	‡E. cv. 4s. w.i.	87¼	87¼	87	87
2,000	‡Erie rights..	¼	¼	¼	¼
250,000	‡M. S. c. 5s. w. i.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate..	12	12½	11⅜	12½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord...	15	17	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	15	17	14	15
Crocker-Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Guantanamo Sugar...	79	82	78	83
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	65
Marlin Arms.....	32½	34½	..	..
Marlin Arms pf.....	77	82	..	..
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15	15½	15½	15⅝
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10
Ventura	9½	10	9½	10

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Oatman Gold Key....	22	23	..	..
Oatman Lexington...	60	62	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	84	79	82
American Brass.....	268	278	265	275
Atlas Powder.....	240	250	240	250
Atlas powder pf....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	400	410	390	400
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	83
Can. Fds. & Forg....	180	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.....	845	865	855	865
Du Pont Powd., new.	353	360	353	360
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	385	395	395	395
Hercules Powder pf..	118	122	118	122
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	180	190	178	188
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	106	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	575	600	530	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2150	2250	2200	2300

Central Leather $1 Dividend.

Directors of the Central Leather Company yesterday declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable May 1, to shareholders of record April 10. It was not officially announced as a quarterly disbursement, but it was learned after the meeting that regular payments of this amount would probably be made quarterly hereafter. Last year and in 1914 semi-annual payments were made in a lump sum.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
2d week March.....	$306,502	$87,884
July 1-March 15.....	10,711,263	652,493
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
2d week March.....	22,900	236
July 1-March 14.....	1,415,796	204,652
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		
2d week March.....	48,747	6,224
July 1-March 14.....	1,717,155	106,143
GRAND TRUNK—		
2d week March.....	957,542	100,395
July 1-March 14.....	37,605,253	2,647,998
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
2d week March.....	1,344,223	189,620
July 1-March 14.....	48,251,451	3,912,848
Alabama Great Southern:		
2d week March.....	98,064	12,579
July 1-March 14.....	3,789,140	542,375
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
2d week March.....	227,605	61,605
July 1-March 14.....	7,504,421	913,552
Mobile & Ohio:		
2d week March.....	219,226	15,330
July 1-March 14.....	8,003,486	389,996
Virginia & Southwestern:		
2d week March.....	38,079	7,401
July 1-March 15.....	1,374,226	64,703

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Water prop...	$2,113,672	$2,140,152	*$26,480
West P. Tract.	2,804,649	2,555,480	249,169
Total gs. subsid	4,918,321	4,695,632	222,689
*Decrease.			

Income of American Waterwork and Electric Company, exclusive of income from West. Penn. Traction properties:

Net earnings..	967,142	483,386	183,776
Int on bonds..	358,142	148,963	209,177
Int. on notes..	6,000	6,000	.....
Other interest..	30,589	26,292	4,297
Net income....	272,431	302,129	*29,698
*Decrease.			

Proportion of West. Penn. Traction Company net earnings not included in the above statement of American Waterworks and Electric for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, $285,820, as compared with $138,570 for the corresponding six months of 1914.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	859,899	821,160	38,739
Net aft. taxes.	488,643	483,609	3,034
Total income..	448,547	445,840	2,707
Surp. af. chgs.	148,871	144,768	4,103
2 mos. gross..	1,776,772	1,728,275	48,477
Net aft. taxes.	950,878	947,900	2,978
Total income..	1,026,344	1,023,073	3,271
Surp. aft. chgs.	352,396	347,007	5,389

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY SYSTEM for February—

Gross	155,068	112,891	42,197
Net aft. taxes.	103,753	72,238	31,515
Surp. aft. chgs.	56,225	39,363	16,862
Bal. aft. pf.divs	29,145	13,838	15,306

For twelve months ended Feb. 28, 1916, gross was $1,570,899; net, $1,035,049; surplus, $493,165, and balance after preferred dividends, $170,690.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for February—

Gross	2,036,166	1,833,777	202,389
Net	885,423	742,855	142,568
Surplus	68,685	69,290	*605
8 mos. gross..	16,907,058	15,777,290	829,762
Net	7,295,843	6,613,895	681,948
Surplus	706,534	141,360	625,174
*Decrease.			

STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross of subs.	15,539,281	14,354,689	1,204,593
Net after taxes	7,585,602	6,741,234	844,368

Income account of Standard Gas and Electric compares as follows:

Gross income....	1,618,467	1,475,029	143,438
Net after exps.	1,578,442	1,438,418	140,023
Sun. aft. chgs..	742,377	619,964	122,413
Pf. dividends..	471,398	785,663	*314,265
Balance	270,979	†165,699	436,678
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, compared as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profit	811,419	900,593	778,812
Prop., repairs, and deprec ..	215,775	205,861	209,951
Balance	595,644	694,732	568,861
Int., sk.g.fd.,&c.	94,023	89,879	105,256
Surplus	501,621	604,854	463,604
Pf. dividends...	300,240	270,068	240,680
Surplus	192,375	334,786	222,919
Stock divs.*....	1,635,628	.....	.....
Prev. surplus..	1,676,482	1,341,697	1,118,778
Total surplus..	233,229	1,676,482	1,341,695

*Cumulative dividends accrued on preferred stock prior to 1915, paid in common stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	390	395
American Light & Traction pf...	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power.....	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf...	76	79
*American Gas & Electric.....	134	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Power & Light.....	64	66
American Power & Light pf.....	86	87
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	54	57
Atlantic Power & Light pf.....	92	95
Associated Gas & Electric pf....	50	65
Carolina Power & Light.....	31	33
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	98	†101
Cities Service	133	136
Cities Service pf.....	79	81
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.....	99	101
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.....	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Mo.....	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.....	96	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	100	103
Emp. re District Electric pf.....	79	82
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	46	50
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf...	52	55
Northern States Power.....	54¾	55½
Northern States Power pf.....	93½	94½
Ozark Power & Water.....	30	36
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	62¼	62¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	91	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	92	93½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	27	30
Republic Ry. & Light pf.....	71	74
Southern California Edison.....	91	92½
Southern California Edison pf....	104	105½
Southw. P. & L. pf.....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	8¾	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	32¾	33
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	12¾	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf....	45	50
United Light & Rys.	54	.....
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	75	†77
Western Power	17¼	18½
Western Power pf.....	61	62

*Par value $50. †Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Can. C. & Ohio..	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	4½	5.25	4.75
Chi. & Northw....	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
C., R. I. & P....	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.12
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.20
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.80	5.00
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.38	4.88
St. L. & San F..	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard A. Line.	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.25
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.10
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	323	375	325	375
J. S. Young.....	150	165	150	165
Johnson Tin F. & M..	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F....	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds.....	490	500	450	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	123	121	123

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Occidental Con....	.75
Andes	.09	Ophir	.19
Best & Belcher....	.03	Overman	.04
Bullion	.01	Savage	.06
Caledonia	.30	Seg. Belcher.....	.02
Confidence	.13	Sierra Nevada.....	.25
Con. Cal. & Va....	.11	Union Con.....	.40
Hale & Norcross..	.02	Utah Con.....	.02
Mexican	.15	Jacket Con.....	.10

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Comb. Frac.....	.07
Halifax	.50	D'af'd Daisy.....	.03
Jim Butler.....	.84	Florence	.37
MacNamara	.06	G'af'd Con. Mines.	.09
Midway	.19	G'af'd Kewanas..	.13
Mizpah Ext.....	.16	G'af'd Merger....	.11
Montana	.25	Jumbo Ext.....	.76
North Star.....	.15	Lone Star.....	.02
Rescue	.25	Silver Pick.....	.06
Tonopah Ext.....	4.00	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nev.....	6.50	Big Jim.....	.85
West End.....	.74	Nevada Hills.....	.20

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.13	Nevada Packard..	.31
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines..	.36
C. O. D.....	.03	Round Mountain..	.02
		White Caps.....	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot..	10⅜	10⅝	Gold Sov..	4¼	5
Elkton	30½	32	Isabella ..	21¾	22½
El Paso...	76	78	McKinney..	44	47
Findlay ...	5¼	.....	Portland..	131	135
Golden Cy.	208	210	Vindicator.	233	236
Gold Dol..	2½	3			

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QUARTERLY STATEMENT

of examination of our books by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants,

COTTON PRICES FALL DESPITE PEACE TALK

Less Attention Is Being Paid in the Market to Rumors of War's Close.

A DECLINE OF 3 TO 15 POINTS

Feature of Day's Trading the Buying of May Contracts, with Equivalent Sales of Later Positions.

Less attention was paid to peace rumors in the cotton market yesterday and prices declined. It seems quite likely, however, that the market will be subjected to more or less irregularity on account of the changing character of this sort of gossip. The close showed net losses ranging from 3 to 15 points, the near positions showing the greatest relative steadiness.

About the only feature to the trading yesterday was the buying of May contracts, which have been quietly absorbed recently by prominent trade interests. Against these purchases the equivalent amount of July, October, and later positions was sold. The buying of May recently has been sufficient to attract a good deal of attention. The difference between May and July has narrowed from about 21 points to 13 or 14 points.

The forecast for rain in Texas probably had something to do with the weakness in the market. Recently a good deal of cotton has been bought on the fear that harm would be done by the protracted drought in the Southwest.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 5 points decline to 7 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 12c for middling. Sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.95	11.90	11.90@11.91	11.93@11.94
May	12.07	11.96	11.97@11.98	12.04@12.06
July	12.25	12.10	12.10@12.11	12.22@12.23
Oct.	12.15	12.12	12.13@12.14	12.25@12.26
Dec.	12.53	12.33	12.34@12.35	12.48@12.49
Jan.	12.57	12.38	12.38@12.39	12.53@12.54

Total port receipts, 28,308 bales; last week, 12,243 bales; last year, 49,512 bales.

RECEIPTS.	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	6,232	3,291	9,316
Galveston	7,793	10,715	21,154
Mobile	396	480	1,593
Charleston	381	293	3,837
Savannah	2,265	1,729	8,293
Wilmington	208	229	4,761
Norfolk	4,960	1,468	1,783
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	1,007	948	912
Memphis	983	2,212	1,552
St. Louis	75	5,836	2,447
Houston	4,181	5,769	10,411

Exports, 12,975 bales; total thus far this season, 3,795,319 bales; total last season, 6,283,388 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Middling, Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,241 Galveston	12.35	305,616	304,074
3,445 New Orleans	12.00	368,212	308,941
75 Mobile	11.75	21,871	15,899
383 Savannah	12.00	164,188	214,811
... Charleston	11¾	69,914	96,194
... Wilmington	11¾	48,394	55,827
594 Norfolk	11.81	111,019	87,982
1,668 Augusta	11.82	148,919	136,817
1,750 Memphis	12.00	200,579	208,857
99 St. Louis	12.00	19,320	36,940
8,415 Houston	12.25	135,292	156,684

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.82d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 36,000, all American. Market closed barely steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; warmer in e.; rain at night or Thurs.; colder Thurs.; increasing and warmer w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed.; warmer on the coast; Thurs. colder, probably rain; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair; continued warm Wed.; probably rain at night in n.; Thurs. fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Thurs. in n.; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair, continued warm Wed.; probably rain and colder at night in n.; Thurs. fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. w. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Fair, continued warm Wed.; Thurs. fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy and continued warm Sat., probably rain by night. Thurs. fair, considerably colder; strong, shifting winds.

Ky.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night, cold at night. Thurs. fair and colder; strong, shifting winds.

Ohio—Rain Wed. or Wed. night. Thurs. snow and colder; n. e. to n. winds, increasing, probably gale Wed. night.

Ind.—Rain Wed., colder at night. Thurs. fair, colder; strong, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow or rain Wed. Thurs. snow and colder; strong n. e. to n. winds, probably reaching gale force by Wed. night.

Upper Mich.—Snow Wed., colder at night. Thurs. snow; strong n. e. to n. winds.

La., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Rain and cooler in s., rain or snow and cooler in n. Wed. Thurs., probably fair, cooler in s. e.; fresh to strong shifting winds Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled and acidedly cooler Wed., probably rain. Thurs. fair.

Wis.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs., fair and continued cold.

Minn.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy.

Iowa.—Rain or snow and colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Wed., probably snow, colder in s. Thurs., unsettled and not so cold.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and colder in w., probably snow and colder in e. Wed. Thurs., unsettled.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Wed., probably unsettled in e. Thurs., cloudy.

Kan.—Cloudy and much cooler Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The firmness in the stock market, and a general disposition in financial circles to discredit the peace rumors which have been causing a good deal of uneasiness recently, brought about a more active demand, and prices responded with an upturn of about 2c from the bottom. Unfavorable crop advices were a material help to advocates of higher prices, and there was more or less buying on export sales of about 500,000 bushels Manitoba wheat, and rumors of additional sales of durums. Toward the close of the day there was a general weakness under renewed selling, however, and final quotations were ⅛@¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28; No. 2 hard, $1.23; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.84, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.41, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.17	1.17¾	1.04
July	..	..	1.10	1.10⅝	1.01⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.10¼	1.08⅝	1.08⅞	1.09¼	1.05½
July	1.09¾	1.07	1.07⅝	1.08¼	1.03⅝
September	1.07⅝	1.05¾	1.06¼	1.06¾	1.01⅝

CORN.

Values in the corn market moved up ⅛@¼c early in the day on buying by commission houses prompted by firm markets abroad and in absence of more than moderate pressure. The action of wheat had considerable influence on the day's developments, and when wheat prices declined toward the close there was a partial reaction in corn, which closed at ⅛@¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¼	74⅝	75⅛	75⅝	73⅝
July	77	75⅞	76⅛	76¼	76¼
September	76¾	76	76½	76¼	..

OATS.

There was comparatively little feature to the oats market and, after advancing with wheat and corn, prices eased off and closed net unchanged for the day. The export demand was slow. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 50½c; No. 3 white, 49½c to 50c; No. 4 white, 48½c to 49c; fancy clipped white, 50¼c to 51¼c; ordinary clipped white, 47½c to 49¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45	44	44¾	44¾	50⅝
July	43¾	42⅝	43¼	43¼	54⅞
September	..	..	..	..	46⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer on buying by strong houses, prompted by a further advance in the price of live hogs. The strength in cottonseed oil seems to be exerting a bullish influence on land. Part of the advance was lost under profit taking, but final quotations showed moderate net gains for the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Wednesday, 35,000; Kansas City received 15,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.90	11.80	11.80	11.40	10.22
July	11.85	11.72	11.75	11.65	10.50
Ribs—					
May	12.12	12.05	12.10	12.00	10.00
July	12.35	12.22	12.32	12.22	10.32
Pork—					
May	23.07	22.90	22.95	22.85	17.42
July	22.95	22.75	22.80	22.62	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher early in the day, with all the active positions making new high records for the season on further good buying. On the advance, longs showed a disposition to take profits, and this resulted in a sharp reaction toward the close of the day, which left values 5 to 13 points net lower. Total sales were 25,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.90@11.30	11.00
March	11.12	11.00	10.95@11.00	11.00
April	..	..	10.90@11.00	11.00
May	11.15	11.02	10.95@11.00	11.00
June	11.00	10.97	10.85@10.93	10.94
July	11.01	10.85	10.85@10.86	10.96
August	10.89	10.81	10.82@10.83	10.94
September	10.88	10.80	10.72@10.75	10.85
October	9.80	9.65	9.64@ 9.66	9.78

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive and without special feature yesterday, total sales for the day amounting to 7,250 bags. Prices held fairly steady during the greater part of the day, but when a few selling orders appeared at the close they found very little demand, and closing quotations were at the low of the session, with net losses of 1 to 5 points. The local spot market ruled dull but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.80@7.83	7.84
April	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.89
May	7.92	7.90	7.90@7.92	7.96
June	..	..	7.94@7.97	7.97
July	8.03	7.98	7.98@7.99	8.00
August	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.04
September	8.10	8.10	8.08@8.10	8.09
October	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.13
November	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.17
December	8.24	8.21	8.20@8.22	8.21
January	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.25
February	..	..	8.28@8.30	8.29

SUGAR.

After opening irregular and quiet, 3 points lower to 2 points higher, futures firmed up on scattered covering and good commission house buying due to the clearing of the spot market for Cuban raws of all offerings and in the early afternoon exchange prices showed net gains of 5 to 9 points with trading fairly active. Later in the day the market eased off under liquidation and closed quiet, 7 points net lower to 2 points net higher, with sales for the day 15,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.61@4.64	4.68
April	4.71	4.71	4.65@4.68	4.71
May	4.83	4.78	4.79@4.71	4.74
June	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.76
July	4.85	4.75	4.74@4.75	4.78
August	4.82	4.82	4.76@4.78	4.80
September	4.89	4.80	4.79@4.80	4.82
October	..	..	4.79@4.80	4.82
November	4.65	4.64	4.63@4.65	4.61
December	4.50	4.50	4.48@4.50	4.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 48,446 packages, as compared with 51,415 packages last week. Exports for week, 473 packages to Europe, and 200 packages to other countries. There has been a much stronger market for all grades of butter. Receipts are fairly liberal, though showing some reduction from last week. Trade has been good, and stock has moved out of first hands promptly, largely for immediate consumptive use. Exchange sales yesterday included 275 tubs creamery, extras at 37½@38c, mostly the latter price. For a few gilt-edge fresh goods 38½@39c is obtained. There is a very active market for qualities from 35c to 37½c, and it will be observed that quotations have narrowed materially of late. Storage creamery active and prices have crept up closer to the fresh goods than at any time this season; bulk of sales are now at 34@35½c, a few reaching 36c. Renovated higher and in comparatively light receipt. Ladies and packing stock have also advanced, and the market closes strong. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 38c; higher scoring, 38½@39c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 34@36c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 35@35½c; higher scoring, 36c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds, 30@30½c; State dairy, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 29@33c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26½@27c; ladles, current make, firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24½@25c; lower grades, 23@24c; packing stock, current make, fine, 24½c; No. 2, 24c; lower grades, 21½@23c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 128,585 cases. Exports for week, 1,000 cases. The market has been generally clearing of stock quite promptly, but there has been a tendency toward increased supplies, and a general expectation of a lower market has led to weakness whenever the daily needs are not sufficient to effect a very close clearance. Prices weakened toward the end of last week, falling to 21@21½c on Friday for fresh gathered firsts, but the week closed firm with some shortage, and on Monday there was a recovery to 22@22½c. This has been followed by a quieter trading and some decline at the close, and the situation is now somewhat unsettled and unstable at the quotations given. The range of values is comparatively narrow. A few graded lots, some of them fairly passable as storage packed, are bringing about ½c more than top quotations for regular packed firsts, and a few of these have sold up to 22½c, although the price is extreme. Dirties and checks scarce and bringing comparatively good prices. Nearby white eggs lower under increasing supplies, very quiet trade, and some accumulation of stock. Duck eggs in continued light supply; choice lots sell promptly in the ranges quoted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@23½c; extra firsts, 22@22½c; firsts, 21½@21¾c; seconds, 20½@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 18@19½c; checks, fair to good, 16½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@25½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 21½@22½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 32@33c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair Southern, 29@32c.

COAL OPERATORS FIRM.

Reject Demands Made by Miners in Western Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Operators of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal district tho are holding a joint conference here with representatives of the 40,000 mine workers in that section, today voted against granting Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the eighteen demands made by the miners. Clause 1 was rejected at the opening session of the conference yesterday. Clause 6 was being discussed when the conference adjourned today's session and will be taken up again tomorrow.

After the demands, which include requests for higher wages, were refused today the miners offered to substitute the Pittsburgh scare recently ratified in New York by the operators and miners of Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia. This suggestion also was refused, the operators declaring that coal mining conditions are entirely different in the two districts.

The miners have informed the operators that no suspension at the mines would be ordered until every effort to effect a satisfactory workingk agreement had been adopted to replace the present scale, which expires March 31.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Value of Live Foxes for Dutiable Purposes Determined.

Importers of several varieties of cotton fabrics, among them woven figured, plain, and pile cloths, and damask goods including Turkish towels, succeeded in convincing the Board of General Appraisers that the merchandise was of the same character as that held in recent test cases to be dutiable at rates lower than assessed. Judge Cooper directed refunds for the following: Marshall Field & Co., W. O. Horn & Brother, Rothfeld, Stern & Co., F. Ludewig & Co., William Anderson & Co., and Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Judge Brown, acting in a reappraisement capacity, affirmed the local customs officials in requiring higher duty to be paid on importations of wool flannel from Welch, Margetson & Co., London. The goods, which arrived here Feb. 9 last, consisted of all wool gauze flannel, quality F 104, 31-inch colored, entered at 1s. 10½d., advanced 1d. per yard. Silk stripe gauze flannel, quality F 195, 31-inch goods, were entered at 2s., and held by the General Appraiser to be properly dutiable on the basis of 1d. a yard more.

J. R. Booth of Ottawa shipped pulp board to the Whitaker Paper Company, an American corporation, as agent. All of the shipments were made on orders obtained by the agent. The merchandise, which was described on the invoices as pulp board in rolls not laminated, 85 test colored, but not waterproofed, was entered at $37.70 per ton, less discount, commission, freight, and duty. With these items deducted, the importer claimed that duty actually accrued only at the rate of $31,122, the net mill price of the goods. Judge Fischer said in his decision that, it being admitted that the Whitaker Company was the shipper's agent, it followed that the deduction on entry of the commission and other charges was erroneous. The General Appraiser held that the Custom House authorities were justified in taking duty at the rate of $31.60 per ton.

The value of live foxes for dutiable purposes was decided in a reappraisement by Judge Brown. The animals, which were from A. E. McLean, Semmerside, Prince Edward Island, were intended to stock a fox farm in Northern New England. The importer at Boston entered the foxes as worth $600 a pair, but the Appraiser, taking into consideration the fact that they were black or silver, doubled the entered price, with the result that the Collector exacted duty at $1,200 per pair. The importer went before the General Appraiser with the claim that, while the animals were of unusual breed, the value of their fur was so great that actual sales were infrequent. After hearing the testimony the reviewing officer cut the Boston official's appraisal and ordered the animals admitted at $800 per pair.

A dispute over a discount of 5 per cent. on shipments of cigars from Cifuentas Fernandez & Co., Havana, ended in favor of the Government. The importers of the goods here claimed that they were entitled to deduct 5 per cent. commission disallowed by Appraiser Sague. Judge Howell held that the commission would have to be included in the dutiable value.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC BANK,

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $284,500,) market value		$272,750.00
Private securities, (book value, $4,600,) market value		4,600.00
Real estate owned		85,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		1,797,254.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,696,241.13
Overdrafts		1,050.14
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		2,436,068.59
Specie		187,800.12
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		741,812.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$545,287.51	
Other cash items	64,850.66	610,138.17
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$4,300.00	
United States Redemption Agency	38,000.00	42,300.00
Total		$9,874,984.15
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	508,087.82	1,008,087.82
Surplus on book values, $1,008,849.82		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$278,209.57	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	5,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,992,017.57	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	268,078.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,258.50	
Other certificates of deposit	184,500.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	53,711.63	
Certified checks	95,422.62	
Unpaid dividends	63.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	531,324.14	
Total deposits		8,354,084.33
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,612.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	9,200.00	12,812.00
Total		$9,874,984.15

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, N. Y., March 22, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for action upon all questions that may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on March 25, 1916, and remain closed until 10 A. M. of April 6, 1916.

M. F. SOTO, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value $198,500.00,) market value		$190,247.50
Private securities, (book value $296,007.25,) market value		296,851.00
Real estate owned		507,685.18
Mortgages owned		50,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		218,971.41
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,747,523.42
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,972,962.98
Overdrafts		5,087.25
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,755,082.29	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	55,722.44	1,810,804.73
Specie		785,062.60
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		118,350.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$298,361.92	
Other cash items	23,396.13	321,757.05
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,580.14	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	16,806.00	20,386.14
Total		$9,038,489.26
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	262,665.85	462,665.85
Surplus on book values, $495,574.10.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$221,270.69	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	559.05	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,901.75	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,351,842.49	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	588,999.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	68,300.00	
Other certificates of deposit	27,782.42	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,195.28	
Certified checks	$1,527.82	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	31,132.11	
Income tax withheld		$8,129,660.66 51.90
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	4,716.70	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	4,451.30	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	23,666.41	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,277.00	246,111.41
Total		$9,038,489.26

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000,) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $684,301.39;) market value		686,937.50
Real estate owned		45,047.86
Mortgages owned		5,225.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		24,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,333,155.15
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,704,153.22
Overdrafts		3,275.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$356,849.14	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	153,699.88	712,549.02
Specie		873,796.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		147,460.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$495,556.80	
Other cash items	25,618.89	511,175.69
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	14,048.56	24,048.56
Total		$10,073,324.89
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	80,948.75	680,948.75
Surplus on book values, $713,664.08.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$151,680.87	
Deposits by the State of New York	125,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,540,194.12	
Demand certificates of deposit	90.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	8,064.12	
Certified checks	114,023.35	
Unpaid dividends	16.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	67,467.18	
Total deposits		9,006,475.64
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$36,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	13,750.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	35,650.00	85,900.00
Total		$10,073,324.89

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorise, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 3, 1916.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 22, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 19th day) of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,365,997.38;) market value		1,465,997.38
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		2,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,406,775.43
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		19,968,872.03
Overdrafts		167.81
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,014,507.20	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	366,302.37	2,381,809.57
Specie		1,504,944.26
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		888,535.25
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$979,009.34	
Other cash items	283,850.74	962,860.08
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2.22	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	33,300.00	33,302.22
Total		$19,755,764.53
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,154,078.17	2,154,078.17
Surplus on book values, $2,191,778.17.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,387,417.46	
Net preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	14,469,043.92	
Demand certificates of deposit	81,884.91	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	261,151.80	
Certified checks	107,166.37	
Unpaid dividends	108.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	240,765.72	16,467,937.28
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$128.05	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	53,523.03	
Estimated unearned discounts	81,000.00	134,649.08
Total		$19,755,764.53

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $206,028.12;) market value		$202,328.12
Real estate owned		308,206.80
Mortgages owned		87,035.11
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		23,900.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		707,971.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,652,169.20
Overdrafts		5,990.20
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$562,206.85	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	100,763.14	662,971.99
Specie		254,283.25
Federal Reserve notes, United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		100,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$7,854.09	
Other cash items	456.13	8,310.22
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture, fixtures, and vaults	$19,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,864.86	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,700.00	24,564.86
Total		$4,016,531.11
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$150,000.00	
Undivided profits	10,718.84	160,718.84
Surplus on book values, $175,468.84.		
Deposits — Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$300,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	32,236.55	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	24,616.57	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	2,520,382.15	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	82,924.37	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,388.17	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	304,859.83	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,426.85	
Certified checks	15,535.03	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	117,313.63	
Total deposits		3,417,191.15
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$21,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	2,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,671.12	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,700.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	11,250.00	38,621.12
Total		$4,016,531.11

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 31, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1916.

Dated, February 28th, 1916.

SHELTON B. MARTIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and a year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, beef and mutton, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1916, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 19, 1916. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL, MINERAL OIL, and Kindling Wood.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., April 18, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing coal, mineral oil, and kindling wood during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK CHASSES. Office Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A

FINE GOWNS CHEAP AT A CUSTOMS SALE

Imported Dresses and Coats Worth $5,476 Bring Only $889 at Auction.

Goods Sold Taken from Boue Sisters of Fifth Avenue Because of Irregularities in Importations.

Bargains were many and receipts small at a double auction of seized goods held yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone and United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street. Goods totaling in value $5,476.74 were sold for $889, Marshal McCarthy being credited with $600 and the Collector $289.

The offerings comprised dresses, coats, and gowns imported irregularly by the Boue Sisters, gownmakers, of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, while others were seized from time to time by the Federal authorities for violations of the customs laws. The balance had been abandoned by the importers because they deemed it cheaper than to pay the freight and duty.

Henry Brady and J. Gordon Noakes, the auctioneers, faced a large crowd at the start of the sale, composed for the most part of men and women clothes dealers from Sixth and Eighth Avenue stores, with a sprinkling of buyers from Brooklyn, Newark, and other near-by places. Despite the strong appeals of the auctioneers the crowd declined to bid anywhere near the catalogued prices.

An Eighth Avenue storekeeper paid $38 for an appliqued silk gown trimmed with lace and fur and valued by the Government appraisers at $138.96. The purchaser was offered $50 for it before she left the room, but declined the offer. Official values tumbled when a gown of lace, silver beads, and brilliants valued at $160 went for $3.50. Several women raised a protest when Auctioneer Noakes declared the garment sold at that price. He accordingly put up the article again, and this time, after lively bidding, it brought $38.

The next offering was a handsomely embroidered gown valued at $61.76. A Sixth Avenue dealer got it for $6. Another sample bargain was a beaded embroidered lace and silk gown listed at $168 and sold under the hammer for $22. As the auctioneer was proceeding to dispose of the next offering, the proceedings were halted temporarily when a woman who had bought a gown cried out that she had lost her money. Her husband stepped forward and explained that he took the money for safekeeping when she placed the roll of bills on a pile of gowns she was examining.

Officially appraised values were badly slashed again when expensive netting and spangled lace valued at $1.25 a yard went for 4 cents a yard. An east side buyer secured a piece of spangled netting worth $60 for $1.50. Later in the day, when Deputy Collector J. H. Storey returned over the auction's meagre receipts to Collector Malone, he told the Collector the auction crowd gave no evidences of having participated in the bloated profits of which so much was heard nowadays.

Undaunted by the outcome of yesterday's Government sale, Postmaster Morgan announced an auction of unclaimed articles which had accumulated at the New York Post Office. It will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in Room 125, main lobby, of the new Post Office Building, Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. The articles may be inspected today.

HAVE $70,000 FOR LIBRARY.

City College Alumni to Begin Campaign for $80,000 More.

A Committee of Sixty of the Alumni Association of the City College met for luncheon yesterday at Keen's to consider ways and means of raising $150,000 for an Alumni Memorial Library to be erected in the vicinity of the college. Professor Stephen P. Duggan presided.

Three years ago the Board of Estimate agreed to give not only the site for the library, valued at $170,000, but also to appropriate $100,000 for preparing the site, provided the alumni raised $150,000, the cost of erecting the building. This grant expires in July of this year.

Up to the present $70,000 has already been pledged by members of the Alumni Association, of which $20,000 has been paid in cash. One subscriber has agreed to furnish the last $25,000 necessary to complete the total, another the last $5,000, and four have each agreed to double whatever was subscribed by the rest of their respective classes.

Owing to the fact that the grant to the college would expire within a few months, and but half of the sum of $150,000 has been raised, the Alumni Committee has decided to conduct a whirlwind campaign among members with a view to raising the additional sum required. The members of this committee, which was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Alumni, and on which every graduating class of the college was represented, have agreed to interview each living graduate of the City College, with a view to obtaining the money. Checks may be made payable to James M. Donald, Treasurer, and mailed to Secretary Howard C. Green at the City College.

Among those who were present at the luncheon were: Professors Alfred Carr, Adolph Werner, William McGuckin, William C. Smith, Manuel A. Kursheidt, John S. Battell, Nelson S. Spencer, Lewis S. Burchardt, J. Leo Honigman, Ernest Ilgen, Frederick M. Pedersen, Edward C. Zabriskie, and Bernard Naumberg.

TO AVERT PATERSON STRIKE

Representatives of 25,000 Workers to Meet with Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 21.—That the threatened strike of Paterson's 25,000 silk operatives in their campaign for a nine-hour working day, would in all probability be settled by arbitration, was the opinion expressed tonight by Louis Magnet, Secretary of the Brotherhood of American Silk Workers. The Brotherhood, through which more than 5,000 ribbon weavers made their demand for a shorter work day, has already been assured that the manufacturers will accede to their demand that the question be arbitrated. The manufacturers have appointed their five members of the arbitration board who will meet tomorrow night with the ten appointed today by the workers.

The Industrial Workers of the World has nothing to do with this movement, according to Mr. Magnet, who said that the Brotherhood and the A. F. of L. were the only organizations taking part.

WILL QUIT FIFTH AV. ZONE.

Cloak Factory Owners Indorse Restriction of Merchants.

The movement of retail merchants to clear the Fifth Avenue district north of Thirty-third Street of factories received new impetus yesterday, when the large cloak house of Herzig & Rappaport, who recently moved from 20 West Thirty-first Street to 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, sent to J. H. Burton of the Retailers' Committee a letter which said:

"We express our unqualified indorsement of your plan, as we believe that it is for the best interests of the City of New York.

"We are engaged in the manufacture of cloaks and suits at 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, where we have a lease which does not expire until Feb. 1, 1918. Notwithstanding this fact, we intend to remove our business from the restricted district on or before Feb. 1, 1917, as it is our desire to help the excellent work of your committee."

HER OWN LAWYER, LOSES.

Mrs. Mayo-Smith Amazed When Jury Decides Against Her.

Mrs. Mabel Mayo-Smith, widow of Richmond Mayo-Smith, who was a professor of political economy in Columbia University, acted as her own lawyer before Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court and a jury yesterday and lost the case.

Mrs. Mayo-Smith is a sister of the late Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, and a suffragist.

The plaintiff was Jacques Bofferding, a Belgian. He and his wife were employed by the defendant as butler, and laundress and cook. On Dec. 23, 1914, Mrs. Bofferding was discharged and her husband decided to go with her. Then came the dispute over wages, and the arrest of Bofferding, whom Mrs. Mayo-Smith charged with disorderly conduct, although she tried to have him held for attempted arson. He was discharged by Magistrate McQuade, and then he sued Mrs. Mayo-Smith for $25,000 for false arrest. The jury gave him a verdict of $500.

When the defendant announced that she would conduct her own defense Justice Delehanty advised against it, but Mrs. Mayo-Smith was determined, on the assumption that "the truth will prevail." A little later she again declared, "I need no counsel."

After evidence was all in Mrs. Mayo-Smith summed up briefly, and then Justice Delehanty charged the jury, which gave a verdict for $500.

Mrs. Mayo-Smith was greatly astonished, but she kept her seat.

FUR SALE BRINGS $200,000.

Silver Fox Skins Sold for $1,000 Apiece at St. Louis Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—It was estimated late tonight that sales in the $2,000,000 fur auction being conducted here by Funsten Brothers & Co. reached more than $200,000 today. It was nearly midnight before the auctioneer finally laid down his hammer.

A large part of the day was devoted to the sales of cheaper skins, prices ranging all the way from 30 cents to $16.50 for a lynx skin. On the rarer furs, 12,000 wolf skins, 262 silver fox, 4,000 marten, 1,400 cross-fox, 124 sables, and 24 chinchillas were sold. Some of the silver foxes brought in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Bidding was unusually spirited and all furs brought higher prices than at the auction in January. Among the heaviest buyers were D. Kirschner, Gottlieb Brothers, Pollock & Terker, and H. D. Fertel, all of New York.

Small neckpieces of fur will be worn by the American woman until very warm weather comes, said J. M. Revlon of Lord Summer Americans took up the fad which women of Europe had favored for some years. This year the fad will be much stronger than last."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Forty-two corporations, having $1,190,200 aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They include:

Wappler Electric Co., Inc., X-ray and high-frequency machines, accessories, diagnostic instruments, medical machinery, $750,000; F. J. Dermody, G. Zimmerman, K. Stoye, 1,275 Lexington Av.

The Motion Picture Exhibitor Co., Inc., printing, publishing, motion picture films, $50,000; F. Smith, C. J. and M. L. Van Dusen, 2,112 80th St.

Milbrook Cider and Foods Co., Inc., auto tires, autos, boats, machinery, equipment, $56,000; I. V. W. Williams, E. J. Rathers, E. T. Reardon, 246 East 49th St.

Pluewelwe Corporation, Albany, machinery, devices, equipments, $40,000; I. F. Wilson, W. K. Kitchen, C. A. MacMillan, 80 Church St., Manhattan.

C. J. Aldridge Co., Inc., Rome, candy, syrup, confections, tobacco, fruit, food, products, school supplies, $35,000; F. M. Shelley, G. H. Cagwin, C. J. Aldridge, Rome.

Mount Millard Academy, Inc., buffet bar, lunch, cigars, billiard academy, $35,000; J. A. Horan, O. Bell, J. McIvor, 142 West 164th St.

Safety First Auto Parts Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto equipments, $25,000; F. T. Jackson, G. H. Hutchins, P. D. Daniel, 417 Law Exchange Building, Buffalo.

B. Ershowsky & Son, Inc., cattle, livestock, meat, butcher, provisions, $30,000; H. Elken, L. and M. Ershowsky, 95 1st St.

Martin & Kohn, Inc., furriers, suits, overcoats, gowns, hats; $20,000; E. Rosenbaum, M. Schlesinger, S. Resnick, 32 Stanton St.

Brown & Hoffman, Inc., footwear, boots, shoes, leather goods; $12,000; D. F. Mayer, A. C. Harkness, A. Hoffman, 277 West 17th St.

E. A. Schweiger, Inc., Brooklyn, talking machines, musical instruments, photographic goods; $15,000; R. Schweiger, L. Neustadt, E. A. Schweiger, 904 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Adelaide Company, Inc., fat, oil, grease; $10,000; D. E. Bergen, A. P. Bopf, H. Whittam, 516 Grier Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Farinon Importing Company, Inc., spirituous liquors; $10,000; B. W. Cohen, S. Marks, S. Wiltschek, 221 Sherman Av.

American Aircraft Company, Inc., aircraft; $10,000; H. Waldman, J. C. Kadane, L. Von Kivisky, 181 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Album Corporation, Brooklyn, works of art, pictures, albums, leather, rubber goods; $10,000; A. H. Taylor, J. E. Bayless, J. H. Betts, 410 Riverside Drive.

Lansing-Ross Printing Company, Inc., Poughkeepsie, printing, bookbinding, publishing, engraving; $10,000; M. S. Wetsel, S. I. Bross, W. C. Lansing, 84 Worrall Av., Poughkeepsie.

Afton Holding Corporation, realty; $10,000; A. L. Story, T. O. Schuckhana, C. H. Pennoyer, 354 Clinton Av.

Continental Salts Corporation, chemicals, mining, quarrying, in Mexico; $10,000; W. G. Bunnington, L. L. Mullaney, C. F. Hoffman, 234 Lexington Av., Mount Vernon.

Manhattan Terrace Realty Company, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, managerial, $10,000; O. and M. Nezold, P. Berud, 791 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Loowail Realty Company, Inc., realty, $10,000; E. Bloch, D. A. Bernstein, A. Schale, 200 West 110th St.

E. H. Bocian Company, Inc., Albany, contracting, electric work, electrician, electrical, mechanical engineers, $6,000; E. J. O'Connor, E. H. Bocian, 63 Eagle St., Albany.

The Fabian Tire Company, Inc., auto tires, $10,000; J. McEwan, C. V. and W. N. Callahan, 171 West 71st St.

Robert L. Kapp Company, Inc., Bronx, piano hammers, $5,000; C. A. Jr., and R. L. Kapp, 206 Elm St., New Rochelle.

Free-Jam Realty Corporation, realty, development, $5,000; E. J. Bergesen, J. A. Gilman, M. Goldberg, 261 Grand St.

The Grand West Wash Laundry Company, Inc., $5,000; I. Abram, I. Katz, J. Blumenkrautz, 401 Grand St.

Revolo Corporation, realty, $5,000; B. Franklin, T. G. Barry, J. A. Glover, 96 William St.

Managing and Producing Company, Inc., plays, open-air performances, booking agents, managerial, $5,000; A. Kahn, P. H. Reynolds, A. B. Bauer, 6 Harrison St.

Warner Lunch Company, Utica, bakeries, restaurants, $5,000; R. T. Dibble, J. C. Tooke, E. W. Dibble, 8 Lafayette St., Utica.

Arbor Amusement Company, Inc., Albany, theatres, moving pictures, $5,000; H. Rushe, W. F. Reilly, J. A. Dolan, 330 Hamilton St., Albany.

Authorizations: Newport Hydro Corporation Company, Portland, Me., chemicals, dyestuffs, oil for industrial, medicinal preparations, $500,000; representative, Clarence Dillon, 28 Nassau St., New York.

E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, Inc., Charotte, N. J., chemical compositions and dye mixtures, $100,000; representative, Ernest C. Klipstein, 644 Greenwich St., New York.

Atlantic Fruit Company, Wilmington, Del., fruits, vegetables, tobacco, vegetables, mines, manufacturers, brokers, shipbuilders, stock breeders, $7,500,000; representative, Thomas O. Muller, 61 Broadway, New York.

United Platinum Company, Inc., refine, smelt metals, realty, mining, $175,000; representative, Maxwell Slade, 200 Broadway.

Capital increase: Kirby Wear Manufacturing Company, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $40,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Evans Brothers & Ryan, Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—Charters filed: Bloomfield Aniline Dye Manufacturing Co., a New York corporation, Bloomfield, to manufacture dyes and to dye goods, $8,000; D. Casper and I. Cohen, both of New York, and J. Rose of Bloomfield.

William Huger & Co., Newark, to manufacture jewelry and to deal in the same, as well as gold, platinum, &c., $125,000; L. P. Huger, Edith Huger, and Herbert M. Huger, all of Newark.

Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, to deal in real estate, $50,000; A. Robbins, W. H. Warren, and Albert Heimoth, all of Asbury Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 21.—Charters filed here:

Inter-Ocean Trading Company, Ltd., New York, $10,000,000; to act as agents and representatives of corporations, firms, or individuals, &c. Incorporators: local Dover (Del.) parties; C. M. Hirons, L. B. Phillips.

Beck Payne Corporation, New York, $50,000 to manufacture rugs, furniture, carpets, &c. Incorporators, Samuel B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson all of New York.

Warehouse Bond Company, New York, $500,000; to construct, maintain and operate warehouses, docks, wharves of public or private use. Incorporators, B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, contractors on. Blumberg Importing Co., 874 Broadway.

COATS.—A Western jobber is in the market to place quantity orders on pile fabrics and cloth coats; write for appointment. X 337 Times Annex.

COATS.—Western jobber buying medium and better grade fall coats. M 44 Times.

DRESSES. — The CHARLES WILLIAM STORES will look at new samples of summer dresses for women on Wednesday, March 22; for misses and girls on Thursday, March 23, from 9 to 3 P. M., at their New York office, 49 East 21st St. No samples considered unless manufacturer owns or controls large quantities of materials.

DRESSES, Suits.—Will pay cash, large or small quantities. 4390 Gramercy.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.—Ladies', Men's, and Children's Ready-to-Wear; open for large quantities for immediate delivery. Call with samples. W. H. Walker, Room 1,901, 220 5th Av.

SAMPLES.—Prominent jobbers now looking at Fall styles infants', children's juniors', at ladies' coats. Appointments can be arranged by writing to M 90 Times.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and linen suits looked at all week. 28 West 25th St., 2d floor.

SUITS—Placing stock orders, $6 to $7; our material; your samples. R 11 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—The Charles William Stores will look at Silk and Crepe de Chine Waists, including tub Silk Waists, at their New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Friday, March 24, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WASH GOODS and Knitted Goods.—Representative Canadian house of high financial business standing wishes to connect with representative lines; also ready-to-wear. Answer R 27, West 23d St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4848.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS.—Large assortment of Spring Cloaks in all kinds of material, for immediate delivery. Norwalk Brothers, 105 and 117 Madison Av.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

CORDUROYS.—White and all high shades, 36 inches wide; also Navy Whipcords and other materials, for immediate delivery. 129 West 27th, 7th floor. Farragut 3264.

CORDUROYS, Serges, American Poplins, all colors; immediate delivery. Slater Brothers, 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, and Georgette combinations; sample models. Phil I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs on hand; crepes, taffetas, meteors. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DUVETEEN BLAZER STRIPES, all colors. Stoney & Starkey, 45 East 17th. Stuyvesant 2282.

HOUSE DRESSES, large quantities; immediate delivery; $4 per dozen. Catalogue House, 132 West 21st St.

MULL, silk, and cotton printed, with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS. — Job of men's Spring Overcoats and Suits. 853 Broadway, 8th floor.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

POPLINS, gabardines, and white chinchillas; have a supply for sale; right prices. H 349 Times Downtown.

SILK DRESSES.—We have for delivery street and afternoon silk dresses. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 B'way. Spring 9861.

SPRING COATS.—Jobs; cheviots, poplins, silks, $2. Plager, 48 West 27th Street.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Popular-priced, for immediate delivery. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

SUITS, COATS.—Will close out every Spring garment at a sacrifice. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th St.

SWEATERS, maroon, navies, grays, browns, for sale; medium weights, worsted face, cotton back, well finished, suitable for Spring and Summer wear; sightly merchandise; good value; samples with Mr. Joseph Dorf, 45 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SWEATER YARNS for sale; 400 pounds of maroon, 2 ply; 325 pounds of bright green, 2 ply; also merino and cotton sweater yarns in browns, Oxfords, maroons, and navy blues. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Mcht., Amsterdam, N. Y.

TAFFETAS for sale, black and navy. Phone Farragut, 3074 after 2:30 P. M.

THREADS FOR SALE.—Colored cotton sewing threads, 45-3 cord, on cones about 1,000 pounds each of black, light blue, tan, and salmon; excellent quality; also 9 cases 60-2 combed Sea Island cotton yarn, gassed, mercerized, on cones. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Umbrella salesman wanted, with a good following, to cover Middle Western and Eastern States for a growing house with strong line; good opportunity for right man; all correspondence strictly confidential; salary or commission basis. H 382 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR. — Young man desires connection with wholesale concern; fully experienced buying, selling, manufacturing; proficient promoting retail stores; salary secondary; opportunity requested. P 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with buying of silks, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, fancy goods, neckwear, etc., in New York office of large Coast house; must thoroughly understand market. X 350 Times Annex.

IF YOU are from Missouri I am willing to show you what a place goods like for the cutting-up trade commission basis. P 112 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3¼ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

For South American Trade.

Stanley H. Rose, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yesterday announced the appointment of two new special agents to conduct investigations in South America. These men are Philip S. Smith, who will investigate markets for electrical goods, and W. A. Tucker for textiles and wearing apparel. Besides these, H. G. Brock will make inquiry as to the markets for boots and shoes.

If time permits it is proposed to have these new appointees take a preliminary trip through the various sections of the United States in which the respective commodities are manufactured. Firms interested and desiring to make any special suggestions may communicate with the agents, care of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Hard Coal is Much in Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, with the 1st of April only ten days away, the anthracite trade is totally at sea as to the fate of the resizing plan, the outcome of wage negotiations, and the prices that will be fixed by the new Spring circular. Uncertainty over the future, however, is not having the disturbing effect that it would under different climatic conditions. The continuance of Winter weather is resulting in a sustained demand for coal, so that the mining companies are taxed to take care of current business. It is easy to obtain orders, but difficult to fill them. Bituminous prices have fluctuated with the weather during the last week, but the range has been narrow except on loaded boats, where a change of 50 cents over night is not unusual. The market has lost none of its strength, for while inquiries are comparatively few, there is little surplus coal at the piers.

Colored Top Shoes for Men.

Among the orders that have been taken of late for future delivery are some that call for men's shoes with colored kid tops. These shoes have not yet sold in large quantities, but it looks to some experienced shoe men as if a vogue for them is coming. They are made with narrow toes, one-inch heels, and narrower shanks than the models popular at the present time. In the immediate business on women's shoes, high white-top effects are selling better than all-white. This is said to be especially true of the more expensive goods, and may be due to the sloppy condition of the streets hereabouts. The belief is said to be growing among sellers of the cheaper white and light colored shoes that they should be sold on the same basis as patent leathers, that is, without a guarantee as to their wearing qualities.

Crude Rubber Prices Easier.

The local crude rubber market took an easier turn yesterday under the continued lack of good buying by the manufacturing interests and fairly liberal receipts There is little selling pressure in evidence, however, and while prices are receding, they are going down slowly. It was possible yesterday to buy up-river fine in this market at 74 cents for delivery to May, while 55 cents would buy up-river coarse for the same shipment. The plantation grades were also a little lower than the prices of a week ago, pale crêpe being held at 88 cents a pound for delivery to May, and smoked sheets at 57 cents. At the moment there are few men in the trade who want to take a chance on predicting the course of the market in the near future.

Sheeting Business Pretty Fair.

A pretty fair business was done on sheetings in the local gray goods market yesterday at firm prices. One of the features was the refusal of sellers to trade further on 4-yard, 48 squares at 5¾ cents. Bids of this price were refused for April-June delivery, the mills asking an eighth more. April-May business was reported on 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings at 6 cents. The heavier forty-inch sheetings, such as 2.35s, 2.50s, &c., continued firm at recent prices, these goods being very well sold up for deliveries this side of June. On 40-inch 4.25s business was done at 5¾ cents, on 5-yards at 5¾ cents, and on 5.50s at 4⅞ cents, all for June-August shipment. There was not much doing on drills. Fine goods, fancies, and specialties were firmly held and were as active as could be expected in view of the recent heavy buying and the fact that deliveries of some of these goods are now being made.

Clothiers Will Be Here.

The manufacturing clothing trade is expecting a large number of retailers to visit this market within the next two or three weeks. Trips will be made here to see about Spring deliveries of goods already on order, as well as to make additional purchases. Retail clothiers who have never been to this market before will put in an appearance. The general opinion is held in the market that there will fall short of what is expected of the manufacturers, and that it is next to impossible to get merchandise at this late date. The retail buyers, who have already been here for the second time this season, have done the best they could to hurry up deliveries of Spring goods, and have also placed considerable business for next Fall.

Refunds to be Postponed.

Payment of refunds to importers in a recent test case decided by the Board of Appraisers dealing with the classification of vanity cases, pocket sets, or pocket toilets, and similar goods, will, it was announced yesterday, be postponed until the Customs Court has had an opportunity to decide the question. The Government will contend, in the appeal to be argued by Assistant Attorney General Hanson, that goods of this kind are properly provided for at 60 per cent. as articles carried on or about the person. The board sustained the importers in the claim that duty accrued at either 20, 35, or 50 per cent. under other provisions of the tariff.

Will Not Be Exacting.

The opinion gaining ground in the clothing trade is that the public will not be so exacting in the matter of fast dyes as some manufacturers have been inclined to think. The action of certain firms in announcing the fact that the customary guarantees will be given is regarded as very good judgment. If there are any returns made they will be small in comparison to the larger amount of business taken as a result of the guarantees. To show the attitude of the public mind in regard to the dye question, a manufacturing tailor gave the following example: A sample was put in his catalogue that turned from its original color to a yellow shade. There were four pieces of the goods in stock and these were soon cut up and made into garments and shipped to fill orders received. Complaint came on only one suit, and the mill that manufactured the goods soon made good on the claim.

No Relief in Sight.

There appears to be no relief in sight as far as the high prices for woolen goods is concerned. The best market opinion is that prices must remain high and go even higher. Yarns have now reached a point where they are equal in price to what was formerly paid for the manufactured piece goods. The ruling opinion in the woolen trade is that a conclusion of the war will only serve to aggravate present conditions. The nations impoverished by the war will need huge quantities of raw materials for manufacture. Among the materials which will be the most sought after, wool is expected to take a leading place. The only condition which the mill men believe will serve to stave off much higher prices for woolens and worsteds is a big slump in the domestic demand. Such a possibility, in the opinion of market experts, is considered quite remote owing to the fact that prosperity is expected to increase rather than diminish in this country when regular trade channels are opened again.

Printcloth Prices Steady.

Buying of printcloths was not as active in this market yesterday as on Monday, but prices were very strongly held. The lessening of buying was due more to the unwillingness of the mills to sell ahead very far at present prices than it was to the unwillingness of the buyers to seek goods. One of the features was the reversal of form on 39-inch 68-72s, these goods being about as quiet yesterday as they were active on the day before. Some spot business was done on them, however, at 6 cents. Another feature was the sale of 39-inch 80 squares at 7¼ cents for April-June delivery. April-May sales were put through on 38½-inch 64-68s at 5¾ cents, while some spot business was done on 64-56s in the same width at 5¾ cents. For April-June delivery, 38½-inch 60-48s sold at 4⅝ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-80s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Assemblyman Polhemus Weds.

Friends of Assemblyman George E. Polhemus of Queens were surprised yesterday to receive notices announcing that he had been married last Friday to Miss Loretta McGuire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McGuire of 147 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BARON BROTHERS, composed of Samuel and Isidor Baron, manufacturers of skirts at 6-8 West Twentieth Street, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Walkof. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them. Liabilities were said to be $10,000, and assets $2,000. This is their second time in bankruptcy. A petition was filed against them on Feb. 23, 1915, and they made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

ABRAM GOLDENBERG, shoe dealer at 145 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,304 and assets of $2,025.

BERNARD CLARKIN, manager at New Rochelle, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,771 and nominal assets.

THOP TEA COMPANY of 205 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,956 and assets of $15,000.

J. GRANT LYMAN.—Judge Hough has denied a motion for a speedy trial of the bankruptcy petition filed against Dr. J. Grant Lyman. The Judge grants leave to file a second amended petition and to join John G. Munro of Boston as an intervening creditor, within five days.

MORRIS WEISBERGER.—Judge Hough has granted a motion for a denial of a discharge to Morris Weisberger, shoe dealer at 1,010 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, on the ground of concealment of assets and destruction of books of account.

UNION HAT COMPANY.—Morris and Harry Perlsweig, doing business as the Union Hat Company, manufacturer of women's and children's hats at 131-133 Wooster Street, have made an assignment to Louis Armold.

KOHL SCOLNIK COMPANY, INCORPORATED, dealer in butter and eggs at 60 East 103d Street, has made an assignment to Harry Zacks.

BLOCK & LEVINE.—Abraham Block and Samuel Levine, dealers in cigars and cigarettes at 564 Eighth Avenue, have made an assignment to Henry Leaser.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alton, Henry—A. Peterson	$850.92
Albertelli, Marco—M. C. Wolf	283.39
Aspinwall, Thomas C.—J. H. Flagler	4,550.42
Andrews, Frank M.—H. Hirsch	139.06
Benson, John J.—W. Lartelme	336.71
Bohemian Workingmen's Gymnastic Association, The—Bohol Realty Co	1,352.36
Bloomer, Richard J.—American Press Assn	236.72
Blanchard, Arthur W.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of N. Y	112.68
Brubaker, Lillian G.—M. A. Keena et al	192.08
Blanc, Joseph E.—New England Equitable Ins. Co	1,395.87
Bohm, George—B. Litz	160.58
Chedbrun, Philip M. S.—Delinsky Realty Co	264.91
Cleary, James F.—E. Y. Harman	236.72
Campbell, Henry A.—J. Kieley	137.93
Cristie, Annie and Sol—J. Schwartz et al	402.15
Dupre, Jeanette—M. I. Stewart & Co	160.27
Dorler, Jennie E.—I. E. Kaufman	106.48
De Castillo, E. Rousselot—M. E. Howle et al	576.24
Dorfman, Samuel and Louis—Farragut Dress and Costume Co., Inc	240.67
Durant, William W.—H. D. Rose	1,380,371.57
Ehrlich & Rapp's Manhattan Laundry, Inc., Leopold Ehrlich, and Moses Rapp—N. Schneider	447.93
Same—J. Weidenbaum	318.15
Etlinger Construction Co., Inc.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc	342.91
Fleissner, Emanuel H. and Sadie—N. Y. County National Bank	468.88
Fine, Max—R. Grodowitz	120.65
Gounis, Louise—Mrs. Anderson, costs	108.30
Glickman, Rosie and Henry—N. Tucker	2,500.00
Goldenkrantz, Eric—E. K. Palmer	126.81
Gerhard, John G.—P. O. Sprinkler	2,241.87
Galvin, Thomas P.—United Distillers Co	172.23
Hall, Chas. W.—L. Cohen	404.21
Harrigan, John—C. Fiaesch	168.25
H. S. Horton & Co.—M. Tarulio	1,946.90
Havana Planters Co., Ltd.—G. L. Flatauer	5,318.54
Harton, Joseph, or Chartanowics—S. B. Kraus	209.92
Harnett, Stephen A.—American Surety Co. of N. Y	168.13
Kropf, John—M. C. Wolf	151.19
Kleiner, Julius—D. Davidson	575.22
Katz, Max L.—J. Rubin	535.41
Karp, Harry—D. Cohen et al	109.58
Lusher, Abraham—Isaac Goldmann Co	173.53
Levy, Louis—D. F. Stauffer	145.75
Lewis, Annie F., and Jessica—A. Oestreicher	753.80
Miesel, Maurice—H. P. Belsinger & Co., Inc	287.44
Moller, Helen C.—L. Loudon	521.41
Modern Restaurant Co.—C. Hoppenfeld	1,358.51
Mirk, Frank—David Wells Sons Lithographic Co., costs	110.20
N. Y. Times Co.—J. Fay	1,138.59
MacNabb, Robert L.—West Side Bank	283.12
McNamara, John—E. Schreeman	570.45
Ohrbach, Nathan M.—S. Ohrbach Co	648.53
National Meter Co.—T. R. Ashcroft	7,665.94
Potter, Emily H.—L. Girant	2,171.26
Prohibition Film Corpn.—Acme Lithographing Co	561.94
Price, Wm. H.—J. G. Cress	156.30
Parkway Palace Co., Inc.—J. J. Havrilla	237.23
Rau, Edw. J.—Friedman Tailoring Co	162.54
Russakow, Abraham—J. Altkrug	1,177.49
Rudich, Mark, Yetta Bernstein, Moses Bernstein, and Nelson Bernstein—Sherman National Bank of N. Y	602.94
Ruebenack Trucking Co., Inc.—Achilling Bros. Table Co., Inc	154.65
Ruddy & Saunders Construction Co.—S. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co	1,572.35
Rosenberg, Jacob, Morris—D. Tucker	236.35
Rau, Alfred M.—Reed Realty Co., Inc	193.65
Rader, Isaac—E. Kaufman et al	241.20
Rosiders, Isaac—Mayfield Construction Co	166.66
Scharf, John—M. Brukenfeld	216.40
Simmen, Edith M.—E. Mayer	1,000.00
Schaefer, Herbert W.—F. Vitiglio	415.49
Silverwood, Mary L.—J. G. Weeks	422.40
Shady, Catherine—M. S. Griffenhagen	108.78
Salerno, Frank—Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., costs	107.76
Same—E. C. Clifford, costs	105.25
Same—J. S. Hogan	105.25
Shevell, Jacob—S. Manheim	1,003.42
Schlang, Charles—Lincoln Trust Co	8,256.91
Teilland, L. Charles—J. R. Clarke et al	779.85
Taibi, Giuseppe, and Pietro Battisti—United Distillers' Co	133.36
Topeka Paving Co., Inc.—Link Belt Co	1,026.51
Vetter, John—Sugar Land Feed Co. of New York	100.00
Vanderwater Building Co., Inc.—Daniel J. Lahey—Norwalk Lock Co	266.58
Van Akenum, Harry H.—M. Y. B. Wilson	247.83
Woods, Meander M.—Crane Co	241.31
Ward, Charles M.—A. Stewart	257.36
Warren, Mary T. and George L.—C. H. Warren	2,771.44
Werner, Charles A.—and Frederick A. Temple—United Distillers' Co	252.35
Wright, Frederick G.—F. G. Wright Fur Co., costs	105.00
Same—W. Eltingon, costs	117.90
Weinberg, Leon C. and Harriett S. Weinberg—J. S. Galuse, Jr	127.84
Williams, John D.—P. Benedict	1,003.42
Wallace, David T.—F. M. Bechtle	9,794.45
Zipper, Harry and Emil—J. Hogg et al	103.94
Zaccari, Angelo—C. J. Musgrave	330.05

In Bronx County.

Allegro & Spallone Construction Co.—B.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re Hunter Arms Co. (
Stallo<Wagner.
Davis<Tug Mercur. (
Shrewsbury<Tug Ida S Cumins. (
Mason T Co<Tug John J. Timmins.
Gibson<Am Graphophone Co.
Feeny<Tug John Regge.
Hen Lee<Slason.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co<Snow Nellie T.
Motion P P Co<Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic S Co (<Warren.
Re Wray.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Rits Cycle Car Co<Driggs SO Corp. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

US<Corn Products Refining Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 357, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Douglas<Heckt.
Zelante<N Y Dock Co.
Knudson<Grinberg.
Victor Oxtic & O. W & Rockwell Co<Naumburg.
US<Barrett.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H. R. R.
H M Bacon & Co<Weller.
Sharatta<Schunnemonk Const Co.
US<Bedell Co.
Same<Two Packages of Precious Stones.
Perdoski<I. O. W. Cervasia<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building—Equity calendar.

Maurer Steel Bbl Co<Natl Enameling Co. At 2 P. M.—Davis<Rapp.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.

Orvig<Hamburg-Am Line et al.

Motions, at 2 P. M.

Zly<Flemington.
Cass<Cacique & Dalzell.
Jordan<Cornell SB Co.
O'Brien<CNY et al.(2)
Moore<Harn-Am Line.
Burns Bros<Str Bronx.
Bush Term Co<SS Bellagio.
Cangen<Cramer et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Morey et al., applts., v. Schuster et al.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs. It is conceded by respondents as one ground of opposition to this motion that, under the provisions of Section 406 of the Code, the statute of limitations cannot be invoked as a defense to an action by the appellants to recover the value of their services.

People, v. Bambrick, applt.—Motion for assignment of counsel granted.

Goldwasserm v. Barnett et al., applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People, v. Jeannan, (true name Khayon Farvestsky,) appit.—Motion for enlargement of time. Time enlarged to a date ten days after the committee has made its report.

Evans, applt., v. Trimble, as executor, &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People, respt., v. Bova, applt.; People, respt., v. Smith, applt.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Wise et al., applts., v. Moore, impld. with Birdsall.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mertz, applt., v. Connecticut Co.; Copans, applt., v. Dougan et al., Cronk, defts.; Gilmour, Jr., applt., v. Sheriff and Sheriff, &c., County of New York, et al.—Judgments reversed; new trials granted; costs to abide event.

Coleman v. McClenahan, applt.; Kubiak v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.; Telesca v. The Ebling Brewing Co, et al., applts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Reisler<Adler, applt., v. Long Island Railroad Co.; Wightman v. Campbell, applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Underwood, applt., v. Board Trustees Village of Patchogue, N. Y.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. Co., applt., v. Sohmer, Controller.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, and proceeding dismissed.

Re private park, writing of Mack Dewell, decd., Westchester Trust Co., applt.; Attorney General, applt., v. Gibson.—Order reversed, with costs in this court, and cause remitted to the Surrogate's Court for proceedings in accordance with opinion of Seabury, J.

Goldschmidt, applt., v. Board of Education of New York.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs, and that of Special Term affirmed.

DAY CALENDAR.

Digus<Leh & W Coal, Williams<NY Tel Co.
Bischoff<Yorkville Bk
Hudson<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Harmann<Cabinet Land Co
Ritter-Conley Mfg Co<NY Central.
Nat Sur Co<Winston.
Anglo-South Am Bk<Nat City Bank.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Chas N Crittenden Co<GSA
E Tough & Dec. Inc<same.
Fries<Bell.
Fuller<Kirkros.
Nathan Krouman & Co<Moses.
Re Cayuzi Co, Inc.
Big Foss Assn<Frank Presbrey Co.
Galiano<Bradley Cont.
Tedesca<Leland.
People &c<Monaton
Realty Inv Corp.
Daun<Essenbeen Film
O'Brien<Smith.
Meador<Meador.
Villaret<Villaret.
Haas<Starr.
Lenox Ry RR.
Walsh<Bd. of Educ.
Re Pignatone.
Bush<Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Schlesinger Bros<Duvan.
Marison Rty<Mitchell.
Hofman<Bennet.
Keuer<Hencken & W.
Re Empire Dev Co, (156th St.)
German<German.
Croker<Croker.
Rusbenack<Sealay.
Lebowitz<Fowler.
Brulsky<Bklyn H RR
Claflein.
Hung<Woods.
Miller<Miller.
Speed<Speed.
Kahn<Monmouth Holding Co.
Roosevelt<Auerbach Realty Co.
Pecinlwics<Plecinlwics.
Howa<Frawley.
Cafeteria Buffet L Co<Stern.
Lazer<Sanford R Co.
Pallante Iron & Steel Co<Tasher.
Wm<Wahrum.
La Grippo<Rosenthal.
Siefel<Morris, (2.)
Schultz<Schultz.
Weld<Deck Con.
Steigerwald<Burns Bros. (2.)
Little R U Stowe Con. (a Gen'ls<Stand Arch
Hawke<Charter Con.
Cohen<Burns Bros.
Steele, Jr<Wingood Realty Co.
Long<Glassow.
Van Velser<Van Velser.
Guttman<Lewkowitz.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Re Dexter, (445 E 40th St.)
Davis<Iaman.
Regan<Condon.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Korth<Korth.
Preferred ca es:
Cisale<Cisale.
Katz<Katz.
Graham<Graham.
Nord<Nord.
Lynch<Lynch.
Gastwirt<Gastwirt.
Anello<Anello.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Cowen<Gruber.
General calendar:
Bianchini<Cicerale.
Levy<Woods.
Mutual Roofing Co<Springer.
Mad Real Prop, &c. Co<Werner.
Peck & Co<CNY.
De Rosa<Zarella.
Buehmiller<Buehmiller, (2.)
Jacobs<Beyn & Co.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Dicken & Son<Dicken.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to March 24.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Simowitz<McMartin.
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Steinmetz.
20 Greenbaum Co<Brennan.
Arra<La Place.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Gibson<Gibson.
Moran<Vreeland.
Mooney<Mooney.
Scheeder<Biedler.
Hallacy<Hallacy.
Meri<Meri.
Ember<Ember.
Healey<Healey.
Sobel<Colle.
Nolan<G Ld & T Co.
Cotton<Spivack.
Fuller<Kuesede.
Kerns Com Co<David Shannon Co.
Del Franco<DelFranco
Comon<Courtenay.
Lockwood<Lavers.
Lyons<Lavers.
Carulli<Carulli.
Berner<Schreiber.
Wilson<Wilson.
Hastings<Hastings.
Fish & Williams.
Morris<Hawkes.
Morris<De Peyster, Gritz<Rocke.
Kopp<Bragg.
Sprung<Gilultim.
Case on.

PART V.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Calendar.

Longiaru<Brown.
Gershenson<Stone.
NY Rys<Bradley Cont
Baker<Baker.
Ward<Degnon Cont.
Moore<Union Ry. Case on.

PART VI.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned to March 27.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bannische<CNY.
Stoddard<same.
Ivone<same.
Jacoby<Yankee Waist
Shapiro<Goldman.
Allen<Wells Fargo Co
Miller<Wendt (2.)
Wilten<N Y Edison.
Tatanis<Vlasto.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—McGlone<Levy.
Golinsky<Feust.
Dammitz<R H RR.
La Rosa<same.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kasloff<Union Ry.
Deckweller<Am Piano.
Draughts<same.
Kirby<Am Transfer.
Maher<Salvat'n Army.
Schneiderman<Warhelt Pub Co.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lillian<Klarman.
Smith<Ferry.
Hirschman<Kalfus.
Fenton<Hotel Shelburne.
De Giuli<Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line.
Lehman<von Raltz, Schepe<Doty.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dunn<Ward.
Murray<G Schneider Co
Bronsberg<Whitridge.
Slaviz<NYC & HRRR.
Rines<NYC & HRRR.
Kostyra<Barker
Sterilizing Co.
Fallon<Ecle RR.
McQuillen<Birch.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rottenberg<Ct & BRR
Hess<Verner.
Blond<CNY.
Fiasraich<same (2.)
Wicks<McKenna.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Joe—Weigel<Rice.
H I Foley<3d Av RR.
J Foley<same.
Lyden<Boyce.
Rappaport<42 St, &c.
Mesperek<NY Rys.
Ryan<Rogers.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lefkowitz<Gerguson & Co.
Lunsgarten & Co.
Tuminaro<Williams.
Burger<Michel Brew Co (2.)
Cussack<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Goldstein<Moran.
Goldstein<Stein.
Sigloch<L I RR.
Schwartz<Travis.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bruno<Corona Provision Co.
Hoffman<Weill.
Chapin<Taylor.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nierenberg<Gan Aedt, &c. Corp.
Gourd<Healy.
Jaballe<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Stromer<Hock.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
CNY<Schlessel.
Bailey<Dunne.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Glisey<Starrett.
The Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Walcott<Fld & Cas Co

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. I., J.—At 10:30 A. M. (Held in Appellate Term room.)

Johnston<Keating Co<Ed of Education.
Payton, Jr, Co<Miller.
J Lakes Sons, Inc<Forest Box & L Co.
Same<Cohen.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

East Asph Pav<CNY.
Thompson<Thompson Co
Federal Huber Co.
Fay<Robt Graves Co.
Johnson Heating Co<same.
Mulcahy<Boyd.
Harris<Lawrence.
Veeck<Berger.
Marquardt<2d Inl RR.
Hanauer<S Friedman.
Same<H Friedman.
Levinson Mfg Co<Silverman.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Schwindler<Earl.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Mary Rechnitzer.
Henrietta Obe'.
Wills for probate:
Tiernman, J.
Leopold Sellnger, Morgan, J.
Diedrich Ruge.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Court to will—Case on—Jane E. Barney. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Dilworth<Dye.
Bachs<Kuyrock Bros.
Smith Bros<Lyra.
O'Neill-Adams Co<Tumulty.
Dorcy<Tillis.
Herschkowitz<Grossman.
Re Live<Zuckerkandel.
Duke<Morgan Tube.
Montepoli<Leone.
Pratt<Foster & Reynolds Co.
J Sons<Sons<Danaher.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvey, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Clapier<Beau Site Co.
Andrews<Int R T Co.
Levin<Kass.
Baron<Lott.
Cohen<38 West 59th St Co.
Miller<Ward Baking.
Hawkins<Butler.
Herzog<Cohen.
Beaver<same.
Stern<Lien.
Kurland<Goldberg.
Lampert<Gotbaum.
Heller<Selvin Rty Co.
Raichelson<Mayan (2)
Rofsky<N Y Rys.
Hechtenthal<Amend.
Dresdan<Steiger.
Hoffman<Union Rys.
Grozor<Logan.
Rothschild & Co<MacDonald.
O'Neill<Imp N Y Prop Corp.
Kramer<Mandel.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Markowitz<Williams.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Porter<Llewellyn.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Primrose Waist Co<Nat Surety Co.
Wiesbader<L Lefkowitz & Bro.
Cohen<Newman.
Zietz<Lincoln-Steele-Fleming Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—City N Y<St Raymond's Av—Kneeland Moore, Kremer<Kessler—Enos S. Booth.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Althausen—Wm P Clare. Albany City Sav Inst<Aronson—Richard B Aldcroft.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Broadway Sav Inst<Eseff Realty Co—John A. Mullen. Prime<Evarts Holding Co—Lewis S. Marx. Corp Brick Presby. Ch<Floyd—Arthur D Truax.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Annie Carter<Florence L Miller—Silas L Borok.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Wm P Morgan, Jr<Margaret E Burns—John V Cogey.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Linn Eisenberg<Gee Wolf—Julius Hallheimer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Bertieri<Edmonson Const Co.
Franz<Franz.
Oppenheimer Furn Co<Zeltin.
Koenig<Delaney.
Schlarp<Jackson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dworkin<Dworkin.
Clark<Clark.
Bahr<Bahr.
Greene<Greene.
Bauer<Bauer.
Tomlinson<Tomlinson.
Baust<Baust.
Kugler<Oshinsky.
Kraemer<Weil.
Re Bergen.
Deschaslag<Bernstein.
Kudlich<Holstein.
Halstead<Halstead.
Silverman<Silverman.
Becker<Becker.
Wade<Wade.
Hendricks<Hendricks.
Carlson<Carlson.

Highest number reached in regular order, 582.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Tomashefsky<Astoria L. H & P Co.
Ames<Cauldewell-Wingate.
Epstein<Ebling Brew.
Rand<Roth.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Hilgina & Stanton Con Co.
Fenton<NY Ry, (2.)
Syrkin<Keener.
Recello<NY Cent RR.
Monnot<King Trans.
Taggart<NY Rys Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 539.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Vunk, J.—Motion calendar.

Illinois Surety Co<Handman.

TRIAL TERM—Vunk, J.

Clifton<Cedar Const.
Zucker<Union Ry.
Gallon<Level Co.
Bock<Cavalluso.
Geller<Bromberg.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Christine G Openhym et al<Emma A Mayhew et al—Eugene A Donohue. Anna K Sturges<Marie Robinson et al—John A Maher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Delaney<N E R R Co.
Eichenbroner<Eichenbroner.
Lane<Carroll.
Same<Brown.
Guarino<Guarino.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum Co (2.)
Cussack<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Scheer<Scheer.
Walsh<Mores Dry D & Repair Co.
Frank Brewery<Corretto.
Lamb<US Fld & G.
Rosenbaum<Smith.
Goodman<Parr, Re Kearney, (Personal.)
Staehler<Wilhelm.
Chmanowski<Gen Ch.
Gillespie<Trustees, St. Patrick's Cathedral.
Nassau-Suffolk Bond & Mtge Co<Jones.
Slutzky<Weiner.
Aylwerd<Aylwerd.
Dee Mar<Norton & Gorman.
Dime Savings Bank<Hearns.
Cozens<W Wisser Trucking Co.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Linnekin<Linnekin, (and) April 1.
Re Brunner, (Board of Elections.)
Post<Steel Products Enamelling Co.
Blakesles<Int Motor.
Re E 94th St. (Vaughan.)
Nevins<B'klyn Citizens.
Fulda<Fulda.
Wakely<All Package Grocery Store.
Norman<Johnson.
Leo<Leo.
Hillis<Ferguson.
Biren<Levin.
Eagle S & L Co<Mesgiter.
Re B'klyn Trust Co, (Receivership.)
Roe<Cornwell.
Gardberg<Hollberg.
Re Mosbus, (Board of Elections.)

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Humphreys, Van Pelt, Story, Hirsch, Haaga, Webb,
Carroll, Junk, Bryan, Sarick, Macri, Bloom.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Bauer<Bauer.
Eagle Sygs & L Co<Wilson.
Same<Messiter.
Bleecker Bros<Lyon Valley Realty Co.
Ullrich<Empire State Dairy Co.
Berwin<Bell.
Muncott<CNY.
Tenemt. House Dept<84 Van Sinderen Av.
Behnken<Behnken.
Gray<Rosendorf.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Stone<Stone.
Nichols<Nichols.
Edison<Edison.
Cohen<Cohen.
Coast & Lakes Con Co<Sheepshead Bay Sp.
Mason-Seamans Tr Co<Hitchell.
Krohn<O'Gorman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,976.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.; Part II.—Garretson, J.; Part III.—Clark, J.; Part IV.—Van Siclen, J.; Part V.—Aspinall, J.; Part VI.—Kelby, J.; Crane, J.

Gibbons<Nassau RR.
Ficken<B Un El RR.
Liepzeen<Kalyn Coop.
Calsotti<Acierno.
Hansen<NY Rys.
Kiernan<Bklyn Builders Supply Co.
Lemik<Am Sugar Ref.
Duffy<Nassau RR.
Schroeder<N Y Life Ins Co.
Barstow<CNY.
Jaffe<Krakower et al.
Middaugh<Carrick.
Slutske<Schwartzman.
Eastern Woodworking Co<Leavitt Con Co.
Potts<Garbade.
Walsh<Walsh.
Neuweiler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Teventon<Hartman Realty Co et al.
Thompson<B H RR.
Devins<Mayer.
Oxman<Nassau RR.
Pfeiffer<Int R T.
Green<Holcke et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Lubell<Schwartz.
Danner<Ross et al.
Elkin<Hannan.
Schmidt<Winant.
Hughes<Sprague.
Fields<De Julia.
Stutt<Carroll.
Golenbiewski<Kroder & Ruebel Co.
Vogt<Moree.
Breed<CNY.
Cramer<CNY.
Wilson<Thompson-S.
Koshar<Moskowitz.
Mayer<Liede.
Ryan<Liede.
Bandzlowicz<Liebmann's Sons Brew.
Sternfield<Oxfeld & Gaby.
Noonan<Levy.
Gabel<Berger et al.
Schreiner<Levy et al.
Crotch<B Bklyn Ry.
Fontuck<NY Con RR.
Broderick<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3830.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ida M Turney.
Philip T Williams.
Abraham Vanderveer.
Edward P. Farrell.
Maria Theoring.
Accounting of:
John J Hayes, William Bruorton, Geneve Lisa.
Sarah A Wilson, George Bartlett, Caroline Popp, Honora Sweeney, Cornelius Lancaster, Matilda Lennon, Patrick Fox,
Ethel E Engers, Charlotte C Littell, John Filan, Ann M Litterest, William Edwards, Robert Welden, Hermine Winter, J Frank Dunham, David Kutner.
Estates of:
Hamilton Salmon, Samuel Tobias, Harry Haak, John O'Dea, Charlotte R Thomas, Charles Sargent, Isaac Levine.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.; Part V.—Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Katzenelsonen<Brody. (Held ready Pt IV.)
Feldman<B H RR.
Visco<Basel.
Feldman<B H RR.
Tomeszuski<same.
Levetiman<same.
O'Dare<same.
Juriando<Silverstein.
Roscoff<C I & B RR.
Heltbrand<NY Cent RR.
Re Hildadad<Ryan Co.
Schoes<N Y Cons RR.
O'Connor<Brown.
Alexandroff<Gans.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Schwarz<Levy.
Levinson<Reinhardt.
Donofrio<Nas E RR.
Hardman-Peck Co<Weinberg.
Di Stefano<B H RR.
Fishman<Nas E RR.
Davis<Beckers A & C Co.
Callahan<Hickey.
Pagano<Marecando.
McBride<B H RR.
Gerard<Rost.
Friedman<Ratner.
Vescatel<Paulsen.
Flack<Moser.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Duffy<West Elec RR.
O'Brien<Hern Bros.
Fallon<Swackhamer (2.)
Lane<N Y C & H R RR.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Berup<von Kekeritz.
Croft<Peekskill Lig & Rft Co.
Cahill<Segachneidar.
Williams<West St Ry.
Rodd<Delfino.
Tess<Union Ry.
Elliott<Law.
Douglass<Young.
Gordon<N Y C & H R RR.
Offerman<Cranford Co
Van Salisbury<B H RR.
Brandis<B, QC & SRR.
Brown<B H RR.
Moriarty<Ehret.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Cunningham<Whitemore Cab Co.
Moss<McKinney.
Cohen<Blumbers.
Leonhardt<Schneider.
Gold<same.
Nassauer<B, QC & SRR
McGurn<CNY.
Miller<same.
Abrams<B H RR.
Bloomgarten<Nas RR.
Holota<Transit Dev.
Hasmann<NY Tel Co.
Stuchen<So Bklyn RR et al.
Bascho<Old Con RR.
McClase<Lester et al.
Shanker<Rockmore.

Highest number reached on regular call, 582.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Webster, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ida M Turner.
Phillip T Williams.
Abraham Vanderveer.
Edward P. Farrell.
Maria Theoring.
Accounting of:
John J Hayes, William Bruorton, Geneve Lisa.
Sarah A Wilson, George Bartlett, Caroline Popp, Honora Sweeney, Cornelius Lancaster, Matilda Lennon, Patrick Fox,
Ethel E Engers, Charlotte C Littell, John Filan, Ann M Litterest, William Edwards, Robert Welden, Hermine Winter, J Frank Dunham, David Kutner.
Estates of:
Hamilton Salmon, Samuel Tobias, Harry Haak, John O'Dea, Charlotte R Thomas, Charles Sargent, Isaac Levine.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.; Part V.—Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Katzenelsonen<Brody. (Held ready Pt IV.)
Feldman<B H RR.
Visco<Basel.
Feldman<B H RR.
Tomeszuski<same.
Levetiman<same.
O'Dare<same.
Juriando<Silverstein.
Roscoff<C I & B RR.
Heltbrand<NY Cent RR.
Re Hildadad<Ryan Co.
Schoes<N Y Cons RR.
O'Connor<Brown.
Alexandroff<Gans.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Schwarz<Levy.
Levinson<Reinhardt.
Donofrio<Nas E RR.
Hardman-Peck Co<Weinberg.
Di Stefano<B H RR.
Fishman<Nas E RR.
Davis<Beckers A & C Co.
Callahan<Hickey.
Pagano<Marecando.
McBride<B H RR.
Gerard<Rost.
Friedman<Ratner.
Vescatel<Paulsen.
Flack<Moser.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Duffy<West Elec RR.
O'Brien<Hern Bros.
Fallon<Swackhamer (2.)
Lane<N Y C & H R RR.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Berup<von Kekeritz.
Croft<Peekskill Lig & Rft Co.
Cahill<Segachneidar.
Williams<West St Ry.
Rodd<Delfino.
Tess<Union Ry.
Elliott<Law.
Douglass<Young.
Gordon<N Y C & H R RR.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 176th St, (800 West, 119.10x100; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, all liens, March 17; attorney, Edgar A. Landauer, 160 Broadway.....$1

BOWERY, 11, e s, 22x64.4x21.1x64.4; Samuel Williams et al. to Harje Realty Corporation, 306 Broadway 2-3 parts mtg $20,000, h. and s., March 17; attorneys, Krakower & P., 300 Broadway.....$1

BOWERY, 11, e s, 22x64.4x21.4x64.4; Samuel Grodginsky to Sagro Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, mtg $30,000, 1-3 part, h. and s., March 20; attorneys, Krakower & P., 300 Broadway.....$1

CLINTON ST, 157, w s, 83.5 ft n of Grand St, 20x50; Charles L. Singer to Jennie Karmiler, 817 West End Av, mtg $19,000, all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Levey to Charles L. Singer, 157 Clinton St, mtg $19,000, March 15; attorney, same.....$1

2D AV, 355, w s, 68 ft s of 21st St, 20x75; William J. Ludwig to Charlotte Geissler, 161 East 176th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

2D AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x94; Moses Kinsler to Esther Kinsler, 126 East 93d St, all title all liens, March 8, 1915; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway..$100

2D AV, 1,758, e s, 50.2 ft w of 92d St, 20x80; Frederick C. Gitz to Lillian H. Rattey, 90 Morningside Drive, all title, all liens, March 20, mtg $11,000; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway.....$1

9TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, runs e 120x n 100.11x w 20x s 50x w 100 to avenue x s 50.11 to beginning, mtg $35,000; 116th St, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; 116th St, 304 West, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11, mtg $29,000; Max Cohen and another to C. & G. Realty Co, 33 Nassau St, March 14; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$100

6TH ST, 315 East, n s, 320 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; 6th St, 313 East, n s, 192.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x51.9; Sigmund Feder to Benamin Glasgow, 315 East 6th St, mtg $29,000, all liens, March 21; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

10TH ST, 236-256 East, s s, 123.8 ft e of 1st Av, 43.4x92.5; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Joseph Yeska, 155 Riverside Drive, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$52,000

10TH ST, 205 East, n s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, runs n 75 ft w 5 ft s 50 ft w 100 ft to 3d Av, w 20 to beginning; Morris Kutinsky to Partola Manufacturing Co., mtg $12,500, March 18; attorney, Isaac Dobrocaynski, 203 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 510 East, e s, 246.6 ft s of Avenue A, 25x102.8; Mary L. Jenkins to Isabella Wilson, 407 Central Park West, March 20, mtg $30,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & R., 320 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, 514 East, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 20.11x100.8; City Real Estate Co. to Isidor Weis, 268 7th St, March 20, mtg $13,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, 106 West, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.3; Solon L. Frank et al. to William H. Wheeler, 496 West 51st St, March 20, mtg $14,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

12TH ST, 508 and 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Max Gratzner et al. to Kenmay Realty Co., 902 West 181st St, March 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, 514 and 516 West, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99; 190th Street Holding Co. to John F. Wolfinger, 901 West 171st St, mtg $38,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

13TH ST, 508 and 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Emmay Realty Co. to Julia Karno, Bound Brook, N. J., b. and s., all liens, March 21; attorney, Mark Ash, 92 William St.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 2,658, e s, 26.8x187.2; Emanuel M. Juster to August Honig, 2,058 Anthony Av, mtg $4,500, March 20; attorney, C. Furthman, 2d Av and 48th St.....$100

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 986, w s, 50x100; Podgur Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 20 East 42d St, mtg $38,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 2,658, e s, 26.8x187.2; Emanuel M. Juster to August Honig, 2,058 Anthony Av, mtg $4,500, March 20; attorney, C. Furthman, 2d Av and 48th St.....$100

BROADWAY, 1,047 West, s e corner of 238th St, 78.10x108.2; also 238th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x97.10; Harriet S. James to 5,780 Broadway Building Co., Inc., 40 Wall St, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft s of 238th St, 48.10x103.2; Bertha F. Green to Harriet S. James, 63 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $12,000, July 22, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 168th St, 200x100; Jas. C. Gaffney to L. A. Building Co., Inc., 1,148 Tiffany St, mtg $15,500, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 306.4 ft n of Fordham Road, 202.7x irregular; Gaines-Roberts Co. to Lloyd-Vaughan Co., Inc., 2,540 Creston Av, mtg $40,000, March 18; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LELAND AV, w s, 100 ft s of Wood Av, 50x100; Eugene J. Sennett to Maude V. Sennett, 1,371 Leland Av, mtg $4,000, March 15; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

LOT 222, Map Lohbauer Park; Carmine Semanta to Anthony M. De Rose, 349 East 119th St, mtg $297, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 193, Map building lots in 24th Ward; Francesco Lasacco to Pasquale Sanzari, 787 East 187th St, March 18; attorney, David Sternlicht, 380 6th St.....$100

LOTS 51 to 56, Section 3, map George H. Huber, George R. Huber to Shaskan Realty Corporation, 90 Broad St, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 47 and 48, map of Eliza G. Ketchum; Conroy Castle to Constantina Cassina, 228 West 16th St, mtg $1,000, March 8; attorney, Leopold Panim, 552 West Broadway.....$100

LOTS 143 and 144, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Klingmann to Frederick H. Wooley, 121 East 24th St, mtg $3,000, March 15; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$1

MARINE AV, n s, 100 ft e of Main St, City Island, 50x100; Emil Waldenberger to John Jackob, 20 City Island Av, March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARINE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Main St, (City Island,; 80x100; John Jackob to Emil Waldenberger, 580 Minneford Av, March 18, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

VYSE AV, s s, 34 ft n of 179th St, 42x102; Emily M. Goulden to Morris M. Sinske, 108 West 142d St, prior mtg $28,750, March 20, due Sept. 20, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

WEBSTER AV, 1,764, s e corner of 175th St, 27.4x75; Michael Gleason to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, March 20, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, 1,764, s e corner 175th St, 53.11x75; Michael Gleason to Lloyd E. Appleton, Pyne, N. Y., prior mtg $16,000,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Continued Activity in the Washington Heights Section—New Business Building to be Erected on East Thirty-eighth Street by Charles Scribner—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Continued activity in upper Manhattan realty for new apartment structures was shown yesterday in the announcement that a deal is pending for a plot of about nine lots on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 190th Street, 100.9 feet on the avenue and 220 on the street. The property is owned by Harry Kitzinger. The prospective owners represent a building syndicate, and as soon as the building and permanent loans are arranged the deal will be closed and a group of apartment houses erected on the property.

In the same block with Mr. Kitzinger's property the new five-story flat at 564 and 566 West 191st Street, abutting the former site, has been purchased by A. Gutfriend from the John Boyland Company. The building covers a plot 50 by 100.6 between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues.

New Business Building in East 38th St.

Charles Scribner is having plans prepared by the architect Ernest Flagg for a twelve-story building at 10 and 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, 50 by 100. The old dwellings on the site were formerly Mr. Scribner's residence at 12, while 10 was the home of Henry Streers, and which Mr. Scribner purchased in March, 1911, for $132,500. No manufacturing will be allowed in the new structure, and it will be limited to offices and salesrooms. On the Madison Avenue corner of the block August Heckscher is erecting a sixteen-story building on the site of the Havemeyer home. With the land, Mr. Scribner's operation will represent an investment of about $550,000.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Several tenements were purchased by small investors and holding companies yesterday, among them being 1,858 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 75. It was sold by Gittel Smith to the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation.

The Martonbert Realty Company, Herbert R. Snyder President, has purchased 121 West 115th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11. The property was held at $29,000. Timme & Knoepke represented the buyer.

William J. Ludwig has sold to an investor 355 Second Avenue, a three-story flat, with stores, on a lot 20 by 75. The buyer will remodel the structure into a hotel. Arthur Schuhmacher and the Alwin Realty Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scoble sold for Miltner Bros., Inc., builders, to a client for investment, the northeast corner of Decatur Avenue and 195th Street, a five and one-half-story, twenty-four family apartment house with two stores, built on plot 50 by 100.

This building has just been completed and was all rented up before completion. It adjoins the new theatre now in course of construction on the northwest corner of 195th Street and Webster Avenue.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Delco Holding Company, Inc., to Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 615 and 617 Courtlandt Avenue, located on the northwest corner of 151st Street. 615 Courtlandt Avenue is a three-story and cellar, brick and frame tenement with store, and 617 Courtlandt Avenue is a four-story double brick flat with two stores. Both buildings covering a plot 50 by 100.

Cahn & Pittman have sold the plot at the junction of Bailey and Heath Avenues, being 170 feet front on curve by 95 feet, to Margaret Fanning. H. T. Fleifer was the broker in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Anna E. Martin to Herman Hofschneider the four-story double brick apartment on a plot 25 by 100, known as 537 Forty-ninth Street.

Long Island.

Cahn & Pittman have purchased the premises known as 101 Madison Street, Jamaica, Long Island, a two-story brick two-family house, on a lot 18.9 by 100.

Fifty-Year Waterfront Lease Port Newark Terminal.

Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for the City of Newark to Caflisch Brothers, dealers in mahogany, of Union City, Penn., three acres in the Port Newark Terminal for a period of years for about $150,000. This is the first lease to be closed on this property, which is located on New York Bay.

The city has recently spent several million dollars in dredging, filling, and in constructing piers. The property is served by three railroads direct—the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with good traffic connection with other trunk lines entering the city. The leased property fronts on the main channel and extends back about 800 feet.

$225,000 Lease in New Printing Crafts Building.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the entire eleventh floor in the Printing Crafts Building, occupying the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, for the Four Hundred and Sixty-One Eighth Avenue Company to the Robert L. Stillson Company.

The lease is for a term of fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of about $225,000. The Stillson Company is now located in the Art Color Building, at 209-19 West Thirty-eighth Street, having moved to this location only four years ago from the Court House district.

New 48th Street Theatre.

A theatrical syndicate is reported to have taken an option for a twenty-one-year lease on the property at 148 to 154 West Forty-eighth Street, 75 by 100, owned by Mrs. Margaret C. Magan of New Rochelle, for the purpose of erecting a theatre to accommodate 1,000 persons. The site adjoins the Cort Theatre on the west and is nearly opposite the Brady Playhouse.

Bowery Landmark to be Offered at Foreclosure Sale.

At noon today, in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure sale the famous old Atlantic Garden, belonging to the Kramer estate, at 50-52 Bowery and 22-28 Elizabeth Street, facing the Manhattan Bridge approach.

Exterior Hoists on Buildings.

The Corporation Counsel has construed the provisions of the Code of Ordinances (Secs. 70-71, Art. 7, Ch. 14) on exterior hoists with reference to builders and painters, and in an opinion has stated that he is "inclined to the opinion that these provisions are inapplicable to builders in the ordinary course of their building operations and to painters using a scaffold on the outside of buildings which is raised and lowered by means of a hoisting apparatus."

Realty Notes.

In connection with the active buying of realty in the old Greenwich section, it was rumored that much of the property is being acquired for the New York Central Railroad, with the object of enlarging its freight terminal facilities in that section.

The Central Park West Commission, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., is Chairman, E. M. Cutler is Vice Chairman, and Mrs. John A. Kingsbury, wife of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, is Secretary, will hold a meeting at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, Friday evening to consider the plans for limiting the heights and uses of buildings, as proposed by the Committee on Buildings and Restrictions.

Secretary Robert Written of the commission will explain the proposed plans. The Central Park West Commission, which was appointed by Borough President Marks, covers the district from Fifty-second Street to 110th Street, and from Amsterdam Avenue to Central Park West and Eighth Avenue.

The eight-story apartment house Axton Court, occupying a plot 100 by 100, at 622 and 624 West 141st Street, was sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom for $38,750 over prior liens aggregating $225,000 to Theodore D. McCaddon, plaintiff, against the Murray Hill Realty Company, and others. Samuel Marx was auctioneer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

90th St, 58 West, s s, 155 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Mary B. Noble et al. against Charles Fontham et al.; Noble & Camp, attorneys; Samuel S. Slater, referee; due on judgment, $18,634.25; taxes, &c., $72; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Samuel Marx.

141st St, 622 and 624 West, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, eight-story apartment; Theodore D. McCaddon against Murray Hill Realty Co. et al.; Stoddard & Mark, attorneys; John J. Rooney, referee; due on judgment, $44,586.35; taxes, &c., $2,384.55; subject to a mortgage of $225,000; to the plaintiff for $38,750 over prior liens.

123d st, 131 West, n s, 345 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; Lillian H. Wechsler against Sarah A. Bishop et al.; Ralph V. Wechsler, attorney; William Allen, referee; due on judgment, $7,987.18; taxes, &c., $8; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,466, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 38.10x99.1x38.9x101.2, five-story tenement; James G. Wentz against Malcke Building Corporation et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Harry Kemper, referee; due on judgment, $14,480.70; taxes, &c., $141.72; to D. Escobazi for $18,026.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

239th St, East, 580 ft e of Kepler Av, 40x100, vacant; Jennie Schayer et al. against Frank B. Newell et al.; E. Jacobs, attorney; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee; due on judgment, $1,636.08; taxes, &c., $249.54; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Daniel W. Greenwald.

Whitlock Av, 360, e s, 440.4 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 25x123.1, three-story tenement; Ward H. Bones et al. against Robert Burnett et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John A. Boller, referee; due on judgment, $8,305.91; taxes, &c., $395.05; to the plaintiff for $8,800.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x26x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.84; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

By Charles A. Berrian.

120th St, 434 East, s s, 206.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, two-story frame house; Bowery Savings Bank against C. W. Schluter et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $5,247.47; taxes, &c., $200.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Pelham Lane, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park, 360.5x817.9x701.8; E. A. English against C. J. Chapman et al.; I. N. Tompkins, attorney; due, $8,443; taxes, &c., $850.

By Charles A. Berrian.

De Kalb St, n e corner of 210th St, 112.2x58.4x irregular; Tremont Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; action 1; Friend & F., attorneys; due, $6726.02; taxes, &c., $1,117.54.

Steuben Av, w s, 200 ft s of 210th St, 25.8x107.6x irregular; same against same; action 2; same attorneys; due, $2,068.63; taxes, &c., $40a.12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Beach Av, w s, 275 ft n of Mansion St, for a one-story brick garage, 21.6x21.6; H. Freelert, 1,527 Beach Av, owner; H. G. Steinmets, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost, $300.

1st Av, n w corner of 3d St, for a six-story tenement and store, 41.6x64.6; M. & M. Freedman, 310 Grand St, owners; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction,

Wednesday, March 29, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

Settlement in Foreclosure Sale

THE PARK INN

(FURNISHED),

Occupying Entire Atlantic Ocean Front Between Fifth Ave. and Fourth Ave.

AT ROCKAWAY PARK,

New York City (Borough of Queens)

The magnificent plot of 22 lots, with 200 feet in each Beach Frontage, 220 feet on Fifth Ave. and 220 feet on Fourth Ave., with the three story, basement, and cellar FURNISHED Summer hotel, containing about 65 rooms and bath; main restaurant seating 400, billiard parlor, basement grill room, small dining rooms seating 20 persons and upward; only Licensed hotel on this ocean front with one exception; one block from railroad depot.

Fifth Ave. is the main business street in Rockaway Park. This property is situated on its most attractive block and avenue.

70% may remain on mortgages.

TITLE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED.

THORNDYKE C. McKENNEE, Esq., Atty., Library Bldg., Boulevard corner Oceanus Av., ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y. CITY.

Illustrated booklet with attorney or at Auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.

With an expansive view of Long Island Sound, facing the Park, with beautiful old shade trees, within a block of the Manor trolley and bathing beach; COOLEST LOCATION IN LARCHMONT; new house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.

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'Phone, 8390—Rector.

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One of the most attractive places can be purchased at a very reasonable price. Modern house of 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, ample accommodations for servants.

Stable, tool house, cow house, children's playhouse; tennis court; fruit trees.

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OVERLOOKING MANHASSET BAY

Attractive Colonial house, finished in old-fashioned heavy shingles; 2 big verandas, large hall, dining room, living room, very large open fireplace, den or breakfast room, butler's pantry and kitchen; five nice light bedrooms, 3 baths, tiled porcelain fixtures, 2 maids' rooms and bath, room for billiard room in basement; fine large plot, near water and station; view of bay and hills; beach and dock rights; not a sacrifice, but very good value; for sale only.

L. G. SHIELDS, 18 E. 34th St., N. Y.
Phone Murray Hill 4080 or Manhasset 437.

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BLOCK 200 x 600, TAKEN IN FORECLOSURE.

Out-of-town holders of Mortgage want money back only. This block adjoins the Packard Building and has a frontage on Queens Boulevard (the new 200-foot street); new subway and elevated station in front of property. Might sell on terms.

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Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; street bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance, $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. E. HUGHES, 349 E. 14th St.

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6 rooms, dining and living room, beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace; gas, electric lights; handsome bath; best neighborhood; shrubs, hedge; 45 minutes from city; new house; price $2,900; $200 cash required, balance $18 monthly, buys it. Worth $1,000 more, act quick. Inquire 608 Century Bldg., 1 West 34th St.

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Well-built bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; gas, electricity, water, etc.; privilege of fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; plentiful train service; $300 cash, balance easy payments. OCEAN, Box 120 Times Downtown.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and beautiful all-year-round home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

COZY $700 BUNGALOW,

now being erected, pretty design, large porch, good terms to quick buyer. Call or write for plans and details. B. Seaman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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To increase value of property, will give free valuable building plot on Long Island to party who will build house to cost $4,000 or more.

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$2,000 On Easy Terms

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NEW CRAFTSMAN HOME

Near Water, Actual Water Rights, 48 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. express station.

After the $2,000 Is Paid
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House of 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood; all conveniences. Full information from

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YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

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HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

ALBERT T. ROBBINS,

Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

SO. ORANGE NEW COLONIAL HOME **$9850**

9 rooms, 2 baths; extra toilet; laundry; double hardwood floors, open fireplace; sun parlor, sleeping porch; modern in construction; fine location; near Lackawanna Sta. Bargain. Terms.

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CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

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in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city, convenient to three railroads, an hour from the city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 70 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; the house has twenty rooms with all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air. A seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for 20 years; a complete set of farm buildings; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 220, Monsey, New York.

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DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.

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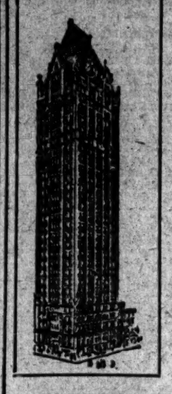

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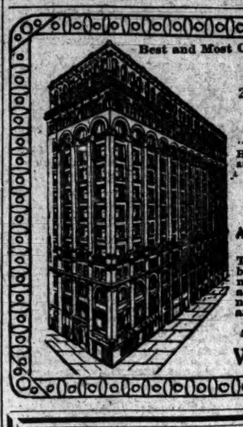

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"L" station right at the door, another a block away. Hudson Tubes across the way; subway station ½ block and more subway stations nearing completion away less a block distant.

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Space to Meet the Most Exacting Need.

At Rentals Much Lower Than Other Office Buildings of Equal Calibre Downtown

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(Near 32nd Street.)

Attractive Offices

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Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Corner Apartment.

All Outside Sunny Rooms.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets. $1,200
7 " " " " $1,000

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,

503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH. EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Latest closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ALLERTON 600 W. 113 St. Cor. Broadway

12-story Fireproof Building. 3 Blocks from Subway Station. ONLY ONE LEFT.

8 Rooms CORNER SUITE, 2 BATHS. **$1800**

Some Concession Till October 1st. Inquire of Supt. or the Agents.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.

Tel. River. 975. 2705 Broadway (106d.)

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)

O. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 1996.

THE ENDYMION

332 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $20, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Academy 913. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, west; contains 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. HARPERLEY HALL, 41 Central Park West.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, attractive apartment, containing two large rooms and bath; southern exposure, and overlooking Park. Imposing office Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Attractive six (6) rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, elevator apartment house, from April 15 to Oct. 10, 1916, at a very low price. Call mornings, 518 West 111th St., Apt. No. 51.

Handsomely furnished, to family of adults, for three months or less, six rooms, two baths, Broadway and 79th; excellent cook included. Call Schuyler 7922.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

157th Broadway subway, (35 Fort Washington Av.)—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment; high-class elevator building; sacrifice. Apt. 6-C.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST. 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Consult Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

57th, 49 West.—Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment. Bowden. Phone 1310 Audubon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Gramercy Park, (143 East 21st.)—Sublease studio apartment; living room 15x20; French windows, balcony, kitchenette, bedroom, bath, service, key to park; partly or wholly furnished if desired; references.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor Apartment, $60, three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

Madison Av., 2,082, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light, outside rooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Broadway, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

Broadway, s. e. Corner 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric light; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

Westfield.—For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

To Sublease.—Five-room apartment on Claremont Av., facing Columbia University; two blocks from 116th St. Broadway express subway station; all outside rooms; very high-class and modern. P 116 Times.

36TH STREET, 32 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath, Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

IDEAL SUMMER BUNGALOW SITE on hilltop, near river and station; hour out; great views; refined neighbors; town water; electric light, 'phone; big lot, 50x200; for only $300. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 54th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

A.A.—I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

West End Av., (Near 102d St.)—Attractive apartment, five rooms, sublet April 1. Address G. M., 2,642 Broadway.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Married couple, now living at hotel, will rent furnished housekeeping apartment, if complete and absolutely modern and first class, while owners are absent for Summer; must be approved location; best references furnished. M 51 Times.

Wanted—By gentleman, two furnished rooms with private bath, either in high-class private family or apartment house, 50th to 72d St. C 25 Times Annex.

Furnished flat, 3, 4, 5 rooms; must be within 30 minutes L. I. City. N 231 Times Downtown.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE STANDARD GAS POWER CORPORATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to The Cockburn Corporation.

Dated at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 13th day of March, 1916.

THE STANDARD GAS POWER CORPORATION.
By HENRY M. WARD, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On March 13, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 68 BOXES OF DRIED PEACHES upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
March 13, 1916.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERP JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 192 Montague St., B'klyn.

Real Estate at Auction.

PUBLIC SALE OF PLANT.
Trenton Flour Mill Co. at Trenton, N. J., Saturday, April 1, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises; mill equipped with the Allis system; capacity 300 bbls.; grain elevator, capacity 35,000 bushels; Pennsylvania R. R. siding. For full particulars apply to THE TRENTON TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
Trenton, N. J.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

14th, 219 West.—Double house, 35 rooms; plot, 50x120; price, $55,000; bank mortgages, $31,500. Owner, above address.

162d, 550 West. (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A high-class semi-detached 12-room house, with garage; plot 50x150; good neighborhood. Owner, 140 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 635 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Newly decorated queen Anne cottage, modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; big plot for garden and chickens; only 30 minutes out; owner will sell to quick buyer cheap for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Aitman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises S

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Missouri disturbance of Monday night rapidly lost its identity during its eastward progress, although it was responsible for general rains and snows in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the Carolinas. The Canadian Northwest depression of Monday night moved rapidly southeastward and is central over Northwestern Missouri with much increased intensity, and it in turn is followed by another depression that has just passed inland into British Columbia.

The Middle West depression is followed by a rapidly rising pressure to the northwestward with general rains and snows in the Northwest, and with a decided fall in temperature in that section and in the Central Rocky Mountain region. No precipitation of importance preceded the disturbance.

To the southward temperatures are abnormally high, ranging from 10 to 24 degrees above the seasonal average, and in portions of the Southwest the temperatures were the highest of record for the month of March, with a maximum reading of 100 degrees at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Middle West disturbance will continue eastward, attended by rains over the central and snows and rains over the north districts east of the Mississippi River, reaching the Atlantic Coast Wednesday night, and probably continuing through the lower lake region eastward, mostly in the form of snow.

In the South, except the Carolinas, the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, and it will be fair Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

It will be colder Wednesday night and Thursday in the upper lake region and considerably colder in the lower Ohio Valley. It will be colder Thursday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic, and East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle variable, becoming east Wednesday night and increasing; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, becoming east Wednesday night and increasing; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, increasing Wednesday night.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York — Cloudy Wednesday; rain or snow at night and Thursday.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, snow or rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday; rain at night and Thursday; colder Thursday.

Northern New England — Fair Wednesday. Thursday, snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	34	27	4 P. M.	41	37
6 A. M.	32	27	6 P. M.	40	37
9 A. M.	30	30	9 P. M.	39	38
12 M.	36	34	11 P. M.	38	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

2:17—759 7 Av.; R. McClement....Not given
2:50—160-162 W. 25 St.; R. H. Macy & Co.....$100
4:20—114 E. 127 St.; not given.....Slight
8:30—96 St. & North River, (two baggage cars); Salt Lake Ry. Co. & Chicago & St. Paul RR.$1,050
9:35—1,431 1 Av.; Anna Novack.....Slight
10:00—144 E. 122 St.; Louise Jones...Slight
11:03—1,161 Hoe Av.; Abe Pearlman...Slight
11:40—62 Lewis St.; Sophie Zwering...Slight
11:58—184 Norfolk St.; D. Berkowitz...Slight

P. M.

2:35—144 St. Nicholas Av.; Theodore Eskilsson.....Slight
4:45—Front 56 E. 11 St.; J. Pearlman.Slight
7:30—1,940 St. Nicholas Av.; Wiedel Co.....Slight
7:45—455 E. 173 St.; Albert Geyer.....Slight
8:20—35 Nassau St.; H. K. Brewer & Co. Slight
8:50—247 E. 136 St.; K. Halanaxzi...Slight
9:10—412 E. 24 St.; Internat'l Tobacco Co.....$5,000
11:15—8 Av. & 161st St., (auto.); City of N. Y.....Not given

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition has been awarded to the following for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

Commended Service—Acting Detective Sergt. 2d Grade, W. J. Enright, Shield 636, and D. J. Foley, Shield 7,618, both attached to the Detective Bureau.

Excellent Police Duty—Lieut. C. H. Kauff, 12 Insp. Dist., (formerly of Detective Bureau); Sergt. T. J. Tracy, Shield 82, 14, (formerly of 34,) and Patrol. P. P. Cahill, Shield 7,686, 6 Inspect. Dist.; Patrol. D. Donoghue, Shield 7,528, 145, (formerly of 167,) and F. Goehring, Shield 8,355, 167.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., March 22: Lieuts. G. E. Greig, clerical duty, from 3 I. D. to 5 I. D.; T. F. Gilligan, clerical duty, 5 I. D. to 3 I. D. Patrol. G. F. Green and G. W. Smith, clerical duty, 3 I. D. to 5 I. D.; T. V. Gutheil and D. F. Schilling, clerical duty, 5 I. D. to 3 I. D. At 4 P. M., March 22: Patrol. D. Daly, 6 to Traffic Div.-Sub-div.-D. Mutual, 4 P. M., March 22: Sergts. W. J. Roach, 153 to 285; F. Kerwick, 285 to 153; Patrol. L. Brower, 22 to 283; W. J. Verlin, 283 to 22.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. E. H. West, 15, and R. J. Callahan, 36, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., March 25; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., March 25; Patrol. J. F. X. Dolan, 62, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., March 25.

Leaves (without pay): R. McA. Wilson, 4, 1 day, 9 A. M., March 22; W. A. Lau, 10, 2 days, 12 P. M., March 31.

Bicycle Instructions: So much of General Order No. 15, s. s., as relates to instruction for Bicycle Squad, all boroughs, has been amended to read:

Bicycle Squad, excepting patrolmen actually on duty at telephone booths, will attend bicycle instructions as follows:

42d, 51st, 62d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 74th, 77th, and 76th Precincts, at 126th Street and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, at 10 A. M., on Saturday of each week, beginning April 1.

142d, 153d, 167th, 170th, 172d, 175d, and 174th Precincts, at Ocean Boulevard and Kings Highway, at 11 A. M. on Monday of each week, beginning April 3.

81st, 85d, 274th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 281st, 282d, and 283th Precincts, at 277th Precinct station house, at 11 A. M., on Tuesday of each week, beginning April 4.

80th, 81st, 83th, and 90th Precincts, at New Dorp Lane and Southfield Boulevard, at 11 A. M., on Wednesday of each week, beginning April 5.

Fire Department.

The first four sessions of the fire college extension courses will be held from 8:30 to 10 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

On Wednesday, March 22: Friday, March 24, and Saturday, March 25, in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School, 59, 228 East 57th St. On Thursday, March 23, in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School, 59th St. and 10th Av... Engineers and firemen of all grades desiring to attend these courses, who shall have filed their applications with the Chief of Department, will report at 8:26 P. M. at the places above named on their respective days of regular leave during the present week, and will provide themselves with pencils and suitable pads or blank books for taking notes.

The time for filing applications for attendance has been extended to Monday, March 27, at 8 A. M. Attendance at these classes being purely voluntary, absence from any session on the part of any member who has volunteered, will not be regarded as calling for disciplinary action.

Those who filed applications for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, will be directed to report for the physical examination at Room 1402, Municipal Building, at 1 P. M., tomorrow.

The charge of disrespect to superior officer on which Fire, 1st gr. T. A. Bowler of H. & L. 40 was tried before the Fire Commissioner on July 2, 1914, was found guilty, and sentence suspended, has been dismissed.

The following will report to Fire, 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 61; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornhols, Eng. 56; J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 66; W. Clancy, Eng. 70; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergensinger, Eng. 257; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 269; C. J. Widmer, Eng. 280; L. Escher, Eng. 302; A. G. Klein, Eng. 303; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Brenen, H. & L. 1; A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 60; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 136; George W. Olsen, H. & L. 137; C. Brown, H. & L. 147; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 9, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Morgan, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287. (24 Sec.)

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., March 22: Fire, 1st gr. W. Griffin, Eng. 238, to 11th Div., as messenger.

The following having filed applications for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be directed to report for medical re-examination at Room 1,402, Municipal Building, at 10 A. M., Friday: G. J. Shott, Eng. 24; J. P. Curran, Eng. 206; J. C. Cordes, Eng. 218; C. F. Boland, Eng. 289; C. C. Meiehn, Eng. 265; J. Luger, Eng. 65; C. M. Nixon, Eng. 8; W. J. Carroll, Eng. 58; J. A. Siefring, H. & L. 9; W. L. Field, H. & L. 140; J. J. Polenski, H. & L. 35; G. E. Bryant, H. & L. 2; M. J. Murphy, H. & L. 36.

Special leaves (without pay): Eng. of Str. Thomas, Eng. 279, 10 hours, 5 P. M., March 22; Firem. 1st gr. S. E. Mendelsom, Eng. 96, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 22.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Following officers are assigned as indicated, effective as specified: Capt. H. A. Ripley, Inf., (Major Philippine Scouts), is assigned to 3d Inf. April 4. Upon arrival in United States, and after any leave, he will join regt.; Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Inf., to 28th Inf. April 29; Capt. T. H. Como, Q. M. C., Inf., to 8th Inf. April 13; 1st Lt. J. W. Ick, 30th Inf., to 7th Inf. March 24; 1st Lt. P. J. Morrissey, Inf., to 3d Inf. until further orders; 1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Signal Corps, to 1st Inf. April 5, and Capt. P. W. Guiney, Q. M. C. to 11th Cav. April 4.

2d Lt. O. L. Spiller, C. A. C., will report to Brig. Gen. E. F. Morrison upon arrival at Manila for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. G. E. Freeman, M. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 26, for examination of candidates for Military Academy, vice Capt. W. A. Wickline, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. C. W. Baird to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Orders of Nov. 26 directing Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 3d Cav., (transferred to 4th Cav. March 25,) to sail on first transport after date of his transfer to join his regiment, amended to direct him to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about June 1.

1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, 6th Inf., to service in Signal Corps April 5, vice 1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in Signal Corps, effective April 4.

Orders of March 16 relating to 2d Lt. H. J. Maloney, 26th Inf., revoked.

1st Lt. T. S. Proxmire, M. R. C., to active duty, effective March 21. He is detailed as a member of board appointed to meet at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., March 21, for examination of candidates for the Military Academy, vice Capt. R. S. Porter, M. C., relieved.

Leave: Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer, 7 days' extension.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. J. M. Ashley, the Utah, April 15, to San Diego Station, Cal., May 10.

Paym. C. Lupton, retired.

Assist. Paym. J. J. Gaffney to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, as officer in charge of clothing factory and additional duty as Accounting Officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa and Winslow, at Guantanamo; C-1, C-2, C-3, C-5, Potomac, and the Severn, at Almirante Bay; Hector, at Norfolk Yard; Sylvia, at Norfolk; Leonidas, at Cristobal; Monitor, at Manila, and the Raleigh, at San Diego.

Sailed—Burrows, Smithtown Bay for Whitestone Landing; Culgoa, New York Yard for Guantanamo; Jason, Lambert Point for Guantanamo; Paducah, Cienfuegos for survey grounds; Patapsco, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Pittsburgh, Bremerton for Tacoma, and the Wilmington, Macao for Hongkong.

The Hector, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to Boston and return to Hampton Roads.

The Virginia was placed in reserve at Boston Yard March 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Director, Central Purchase Committee, until 4 P. M., on March 31. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; thesis, 3; oral, 3. A qualifying physical test will be given on the same day as the oral examination. The duties are the active direction of the planning, installing, organizing, and supervising of a system of central purchase and control of all supplies purchased by the city. Candidates must be thirty years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $5,000 a year.

United States.

The commission will hold, on April 12 and 13, an examination for computer and estimator, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,600 a year. Attention is invited to the fact that the relative weights of the subjects and the average percentages necessary to render a competitor eligible for appointment at a salary of more than $1,600 have been changed. The usual entrance salary is $1,000 or $1,200 a year. Only those persons who attain an average percentage of 85 or over in the examination are eligible for appointment at a salary of more than $1,600. Competitors will be examined in materials and construction, specifications, estimating, training and experience. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Professional Teachers' Association has declared for a pension to be paid entirely by the city without any deduction from teachers' salaries.

Two continuation classes for the employes of the Bedford, 1,065 Broadway, Brooklyn, will be established.

A teacher will be assigned to teach short methods in arithmetic in department stores for a period not to exceed fifteen hours, during the present school year.

The sum of $9,200 will be expended in conducting community and recreation centres from April 3 to May 19.

Abner P. Way has been nominated as an assistant director of physical training.

The transfer of Principal Helen E. Warner from P. S. 111 to P. S. 119, Brooklyn, has been recommended.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

French gentleman having his own office in Paris is returning within the next two weeks and wishes to meet two or three firms who desire efficient representation in France; especially interested in machinery and patents; can give New York bank references for any amount; early negotiation suggested. Address "Representative," C 27 Times Annex.

An active concern manufacturing cotton ready-to-wear garments, shirts, &c., wishes to engage a man thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and sale of such. Will be required to invest five to ten thousand dollars. This is a good opportunity to the right man. Address J. I. Piper, Dime Savings Bank, Canton, Ohio.

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE.

An opportunity to secure one of the best-located factories in Buffalo; 114 acres of land; about 40,000 square feet of floor space; mill and dry kiln; on railroad. For price and particulars address IRA B. LITTLEFIELD, Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMBROIDERY FACTORY COMPLETE.

Six 10-yard multiheadmachines, with all fixtures for sale account death. Mrs. Meyer, 357 East 155th St., Bronx.

WE SELL your business quickly, privately; city or country; write, call, phone Cortlandt 210 for representative; rapid sales our success. Federal Business Co., 166 Broadway.

$3,000.00

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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1916 Twin Six, New Packard 7-pass.
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Stearns Knight, 1914, 7-passenger; fully equipped. De Cozen & Riess, Hupmobile and Stearns Knight Distributors, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

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Packard 14-38, 5-pass., fine condition. Bryant 9264. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Scripps Booth, latest, run eleven hundred miles. Bryant 9264. Hess, 252 West 40th.

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Portable Garages.

Garages, $71; steel; absolutely fireproof; easily erected; catalogue. Kaseman, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

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Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 5440.

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84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

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West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished unexcelled board; telephone.

48TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms in strictly first-class house.

57TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large room, private bath; good service; excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D, 543 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny room; private bathroom; electric light; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIENNE HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.

Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

77TH, 251 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 136 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

83D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

92D ST., 4 WEST.—Refined, comfortable home; gentlemen or business people; excellent board; table guests; private family. Jacobs.

96D, (676 WEST END AV.)—Comfortably furnished private home. Phone 9678 Riverside.

94TH 16 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; excellent meals; table boarders; references.

West Side.

90TH, 255 WEST, near Broadway.—Block from subway; light room, bath, elevator; private; gentleman preferred; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; exceptional table and service; $25 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double room; superior board; exceptional home for two; $18 weekly. Telephone 4900 Morningside. Payne.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY desires suite of two rooms, up to date, with board, in small, refined family, west of Amsterdam, 95th-120th; no boarding house; state terms. N 245 Times Downtown.

ROOMS and board wanted with a genteel Spanish-speaking family by an American bachelor. M 45 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Fascinated home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
20 minutes from Broadway.

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $35 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

New York State.

Pine Grove Cottage—Heated; bath; excellent German cooking; Winter rates low. John Baum, Tillson, Ulster County, New York.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest and trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat; open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING

of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, and methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Surveyor's level, tripod, and rod; must be cheap for cash. Send description and price to James M. Seymour, Jr., 51-53 Lawrence St., Newark.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Modern system; controlling accounts; trial balances; state salary, &c. P 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry bookkeeper; write and state previous experience. H 360 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Competent woman wanted as assistant buyer, suits, coats, waists, for large Western store; interview can be had this week in New York. P 94 Times.

DESIGNER wanted on popular priced ladies' wash dresses; must have original and up-to-date ideas, and experience with well-known house. Bronner Manufacturing Company, 16 West 32d St.

DESIGNER, originator children's and misses' hats: Max Mayer, Inc., 33 East 20th.

FILE CLERK.—Graduate file clerk wanted by large publishing house. Address stating age, salary expected and references, X 353 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE GIRL wanted to assist in library five afternoons a week; part of time could be used for study. X 357 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—General houseworker for small family in small apartment. Call after 10, A. M., Nelles, 119 Washington Place, apartment 9.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, only thoroughly accustomed to highest class of trade of 5th Av. need apply. X 355 Times Annex.

MODELS.—Wanted, professional models to appear in our fashion promenade; only those who know how to wear smart clothes and who have had experience as models need apply. Supt. Office, Greenhut's.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women over 24 to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. De Brailherd, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY for art needle work store, with some experience in knitting and crocheting. Boliger & Co., 2,065 7th Av.

SALESLADIES wanted, experienced; good pay. Levy's Big Store, Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl; must be experienced and absolutely competent; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; apply in writing only, stating salary and full particulars. Janssen, 62 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Easy position, short hours, 9:30 to 4:30; start moderate salary; beginner would do; not under 20 years; state particulars and salary. P 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, capable to operate a switchboard; must have experience in cloak and suit house. French Model Importing Co., 10 East 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER who can also assist with books, in wool house; one with experience only. M 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for public stenographer to locate in hotel. Telephone Broad 509 Extension 8.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, light clerical work; must have at least one year's experience. Newsprint, 7 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER with export business experience; one writing Spanish preferred. Write, stating salary, or call 806, 50 Broad St.

TYPIST wanted, willing worker; chance for advancement; give full details. H 359 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted who can sell from leads; must be of good personal appearance and pushing force; tact and the necessary refinement to approach the best people; city work; not real estate. Address giving experience and salary wanted. Aristocratic, N 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, general work, some experience; write full details; start $7, with advance. Box N 252 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and office manager, $20, under 30; stenographer with thorough knowledge of figures, $15; stenographer and billing clerk, $10; patent law stenographer, $14; stenographer, (Bronx position,) $15; ledger clerk with knowledge of stenography, $15; Long Island City position, $10; beginners, $8; office assistant, $8; filing clerk, girl about 18, $6.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Elsie Diehl, Agency, 20 Vesey St. Telephone 3061 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHER—Wants one who is expert typist, and prefers a knowledge of Spanish; $80 month.
BILL CLERK on Underwood machine; $12.
TYPIST for position as copyist; $12.
Several permanent stenographic positions at salaries from $8 to $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
50 Church St., City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; $12-$15.
LEDGER CLERK, experienced; $60 mo.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, knowledge of stenography; $12.
STENOGRAPHERS; $8-$12.
E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC., Singer Building, 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, office assistants; experienced only; interview 9-2. Efficiency Bureau, Inc., Agency, 80 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial; thirty positions; $7-$15; competent. BRODY AGENCY, 289 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 24 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

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Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors, Systematizers, Financial Statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 5049.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Salances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6855.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, starts going; also prepares statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements of firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1936.

ACCOUNTANT and credit man, 29, capable, efficient, at present employed, desires to change. N 234 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—A purchasing agent of supplies, paper, printing and advertising matter; with a thorough knowledge of advertising details and sales, follow up work, seeks connection with house offering better opportunities than his present connection. P 109 Times.

AMERICAN, clean-cut, 27; possesses executive ability, intelligence, and personality. P 124 Times.

A POSITION of responsibility, where ability will merit advancement, sought by a young man, 23, thoroughly conversant with office management; accountant, statistician, executive ability, quick perception, pleasing personality; recommendations, business and personal. N 229 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; conscientious, good training, cloak and suit experience, desires position with reliable firm. Anxious, 100 East 101st St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, credits, collections, desires responsible position with established house; highest credentials; moderate salary. N 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CREDIT MAN wishes position offering good future; capable of assuming full charge; excellent references; moderate salary. P 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager.—(27,) efficient, systematic, proficient in cost, financial, executive statistics; ten years' experience. P 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 24, five years' practical experience; take entire charge; render financial statements; highest credentials. M 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experience with public accountants; correspondent; executive ability. L 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(37,) contracting and manufacturing office experience, thorough office man, 9 years with large corporation. P 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; excellent ability; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy, executive ability, correspondent. S, 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, progressive; clean-cut; American; thoroughly experienced; at present employed. M 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general ledger, controlling accounts; thoroughly capable; executive ability. P 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with broad experience, financial statements, cost work; highest references. P 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, cost systems, desires engagement afternoons, evenings, or Sundays. N 242 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Swedish couple wishes position as caretaker for private family; wife good cook and laundress; good all-around man. 1,132 Clay Av., Bronx, basement.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced man, wishes position with private family; thorough mechanic, with A1 references; all-round athlete and expert swimmer; willing to instruct. P 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR and wife desire position with good family in country; very competent; excellent references; salary $100. X 356 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; eight years' experience care, boats, shop, and driving; good references. X 346 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR with private family; young; three years with last employer. P 123 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced importer of Japanese goods; best of references. Phone Melrose 4840.

CLOAK, SUIT SALESMAN desires connection, reliable house, road, city. Paskin, 472 East Houston.

CORRESPONDENT, sales collections, complaints; college graduate; excellent record; start moderate. N 260 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Engineering student desires employment for afternoons or evenings; draughting or technical work; can do stenographic work. P 120 Times.

ENGINEERING INSPECTOR with mechanical experience; executive ability; familiar with ammunition inspection and production; 14 years' experience at inspections. P 111 Times.

GARDENER, English, single, (30;) fifteen years' experience greenhouse, flowers, fruit, vegetables; practical; capable taking full charge. P 133 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, with experience in all departments of first-class hotels; city or summer hotel; best of references. P 110 Times.

I DESIRE to represent New York firm in New England with Boston headquarters. N 228 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE, college graduate, desires position in Oriental department store; personal recommendations. H., 773 Amsterdam Av.

MANAGER-STEWARD, at present employed, desires to change, hotel, club, or restaurant. P 97 Times.

MATHEMATICIAN-Statistician.—University training, experienced, common sense, initiative, irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR. — Young man desires connection with wholesale concern; fully experienced buying selling, manufacturing; proficient promoting retail stores; salary secondary; opportunity requested. P 130 Times.

OFFICE MAN, accountant, correspondent, practical, efficient executive, desires position; will leave city; salary $25; references. Permanent, N 237 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, manufacturing line; thoroughly acquainted with buying metals, machine tools, and factory supplies; now employed. M 354 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN with excellent out-of-town connections desires to associate with reputable local firm; experienced, energetic; live wire; would consider out-of-town offer. P 118 Times.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, department store experience, careful buyer, good merchandiser, seeks suitable position, club, hotel, or restaurant; best references. P 114 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, experienced in building and mechanical lines, open for traveling position in negotiating and sales department of manufacturer or contractor. P 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Resident New York City, now traveling New York State, wants a change; 15 years' experience in city and Eastern and Middle States; possessed of executive ability, good judgment and tact; accustomed to dealing with best class of people and handling difficult problems in various lines of business; prefer a specialty line, where personal ability counts to establish confidence, and where ample remuneration for such efforts is obtained, but will consider other lines; metropolitan territory is preferred, but can go anywhere. Successful, X 339 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, well educated and connected, who has five years' experience in the financial district, desires to connect with some high-class concern as salesman of real estate agent; excellent references. P 136 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling N. Y.

OF 574 BREADLINERS ONLY 25 WANT JOBS

Police Tell Results of Canvass in Which Wages of $2.75 a Day Were Refused.

MEN GIVE THEIR REASONS

At Lively Bowery Mission Meeting They Make Charges of Oppression by Employers of Labor.

After investigation the police are convinced that the breadliners of New York do not want work for the reason that they have refused jobs. The breadliners, however, insist there is another side to the story, and last night in the Bowery Mission some of them told why jobs had been refused. The police representatives who investigated the breadlines were Dr. Louis E. Bisch of the psychopathic laboratory at Headquarters and Lieutenant McAuliffe and three of his Mendicancy Squad. Their work showed that of 547 men to whom work was offered less than 25 took advantage of opportunities to earn wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.75 a day.

The police investigators started out on their mission shortly after midnight Monday and visited a number of bread lines. Of the 127 persons in line at Prince Street and the Bowery, 75 were men, 17 were boys, and 35 women. Dr. Bisch looked the men over and decided that twelve of them were physically able to do a hard day's work. The men were given a chance to go to work and asked to report at Police Headquarters yesterday. Only two did so and they were immediately sent out to jobs.

On a second visit to the same line made yesterday morning 202 men were offered employment and only eight accepted. In the bread line maintained by Fleischmann at Ninth Street and Broadway eighty-two men were found and none desired work.

Some in Two Breadlines.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning there were 188 men waiting for the distribution of food at the Bowery Mission, and the police recognized many of the men as having been in the Fleischmann line an hour before. In Dr. Bisch's opinion 50 per cent. of these men could work, and were requested to call at Police Headquarters, and that jobs might be given to them.

Just eleven did so, and they were all sent to the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labor in Bowling Green, where they were offered work in a steel mill at South Bethlehem, Penn. Although the work would have paid them $2.70 a day, and they would be taken to the mill at the expense of the Steel Corporation, not one of the men accepted. Among the men were three Poles, who were asked to go to work at 25 cents an hour in a New Jersey fertilizing plant. They refused, saying the wages were too low. Another proposition was then submitted, and four men agreed to take $1.75 a day as subway laborers. Two more, after thoroughly considering the offer, took places in a celluloid plant, where they will get $2 daily.

Mr. Morrisson, who is in charge of the Bureau of Immigration, declared that he has plenty of work for all who might apply, but few of those to whom jobs were offered, he said, seemed inclined to work at any wage. Mr. Morrison's office is in Room 8 of the Barge Office.

Discussion at Bowery Mission.

Leroy Peterson, upon whose recommendation the Salvation Army discontinued its bread line in the Bowery, spoke last evening to several hundred of the bread-liners in the assembly hall of the mission at 227 Bowery. He explained that the police were not against the bread lines, but were against the abuse of hospitality by men who would rather subsist on charity than work.

The men of the bread line did not take kindly to Mr. Peterson. A majority of those in the hall were well past the half century age mark. Many acknowledged their physical infirmities and some, unashamed, told their troubles. With some heat they asserted that Mr. Peterson and the police were giving entirely too much attention to the character of the men who should have jobs and too little to the character of the jobs and the good faith of those who made the offers.

Superintendent J. G. Hallimond of the Mission engineered the discussion, and there were times when he had hard work keeping it from getting personal or away from a threatened avalanche of oratory. The breadliners had been warned that they must only ask questions, but they could not be confined to that. Time and again men, some of them old, got up and passionately related their daily struggle for employment with insufficient food as an extra handicap.

"Sure, I went to the City Bureau looking for work," and a big, broad-shouldered young man slouched to his feet.

"Well, did you keep going there?" asked Mr. Peterson. "You know, the only way to get a job is to go after it."

"Sure," came the reply; "I went there time after time, and all I got was nice talk."

Old Man Defends Charity.

Under questioning the young man said the reason he did not keep going was because he had obtained a position elsewhere.

"I got a job in the subway," ventured a gray-haired man from the back of the hall. "I gave it up, though. I could not stand it. It was working under ground. Sure I was willing, but there was something about the job—"

"No; something about the man," came the crisp opinion from Mr. Peterson.

Some of the men seemed to labor under the opinion that Mr. Peterson and the police were opposing the breadline. This was voiced by a neat appearing man, who frankly said he was 70 years old, but was unable to obtain work, though he still classed himself as a hustler. Pathetic was the plea this man made for the breadline. He said he had been a circus man, working "under canvas" since boyhood.

"I am old, it is true," he said, "but I am willing to work and able, I know. But I can't get work, for I have tried, and I must eat. So I thank God for the breadline."

"I should like to ask Mr. Peterson," came a determined voice from near the front, "was the United Charities in that list of employment agencies?"

Those who were present were unanimous in the opinion that the food served at the Municipal Lodging House had not sufficient nutriment to sustain a man during long hours of wielding a shovel or pick. Time and again they shouted their opinion of Commissioner Kingsbury's fare. One man got resolutely to his feet, and though it was insisted several times that he ask a question he did not until the end of his talk. This man was old. He gave his opinion as to the quality of the city's lodging house food.

"Now, I want to know," he said, "will it sustain him while he is working with a pick?"

"It will sustain him until he gets his wages," Mr. Peterson came back sharply.

Men Accuse Agencies.

Some men who had taken positions out of town said they had returned sadder and wiser, and they called upon Mr. Peterson to get the Police Department to proceed against the agencies where the character of the work was misstated.

One man, and he was young and strong, said he had accepted a job on railroad construction work. He was told he was wanted in Long Island, but when the train stopped he and forty-five others were in Connecticut. First he was asked to pay 60 cents for some straw to lie upon, and then he was asked to pay $1.50 for a blanket which he said was worth 50 cents. Then, he added, they were only given a few sardines and a half loaf of bread when they refused to go to work without breakfast.

Another declared that he and a gang had gone up into Pennsylvania on railroad work. Because it rained and the company enforced the rule of "no work no eat," he went sixty hours without food. He got back by jumping a freight.

"Can anybody corroborate that?" asked Mr. Hallimond. A hand in the back part of the hall shot up.

"You corroborate most everything," was his comment, but the hand was not withdrawn, and a second later the man in a sing song voice began to tell of a similar experience, only his was in Ohio.

"Better look after the agencies who take our money and misrepresent the job," was the advice shot over the platform to Mr. Peterson.

"Mr. Peterson," said an elderly man, "I was up there the day you offered jobs to the men in the Salvation Army bread line. I asked you for a job, and you said I was too old."

Mr. Peterson could not remember, and he asked the speaker to call upon him. After Mr. Peterson left Supt. Hallimond said the police lacked experience in dealing with the bread-line problem.

"Our concern is for the men who cannot work or cannot get work," he said. "To offer labor with the hands to the sick, the old and those who have been clerks or salesmen is useless. There is need of some trade that can be done on the premises, even if it only brings a man 50 cents a day."

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Patrolmen Set Upon After Arresting Pickets at National Biscuit Co.

About a dozen policemen were hurried to the factory of the National Biscuit Company, Fifteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday, to suppress a demonstration by kneaders and mixers, who went on strike for more pay and improved conditions. According to union officials, 700 employes of the big factory quit their places yesterday, and an effort to shut the plant down entirely would be made today. The National Biscuit Company employs 5,000 men and women at its factory. Only 100 quit yesterday, according to the officials of the company.

Three arrests were made yesterday, after the police had experienced considerable difficulty in dispersing the large crowd attracted by the demonstration. There was some fighting, but no one was seriously injured. The West Twentieth Street Police Station had been notified early in the day that trouble might develop when those who did not quit attempted to pass the pickets in the morning, and two policemen were sent to preserve order. Fifty of the strikers attempted to hold employes passing into the plant, and Joseph Kinchsey, 25 years old, of 427 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Samuel Crickershuck, 23 years old, of 335 East Fifteenth Street, were arrested.

Some of the strikers attacked the policemen in an effort to liberate the two men, and additional policemen and detectives were hurried from the Twenfleth Street Police Station to the factory. Later Peter Lipinsky, 28 years old, of 512 East Twelfth Street, was arrested. A soda water bottle, which the police said they believed he intended to use in the fighting, was found in one of his pockets.

SWITCHMEN JOIN DEMAND.

Send Notice to Railroads of Eight-Hour Day and Higher Wages.

The Switchmen's Union of North America, which has its headquarters in Buffalo, has followed other railway organizations in a demand for higher pay. Thirty days' notice has been served by the union on the General Managers' Association of Chicago, demanding that a day shall consist of eight hours or less. With this demand is coupled another for the continuation of the pay for the present ten-hour day on the new schedule, and that all time over eight hours shall be paid for at one and a half times the new higher hourly rate.

The roads affected by this demand are the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Great Western, Soo; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Western; Texas Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, (Chicago Terminal,) and Lackawanna.

THREATEN BIG COAL STRIKE.

500,000 Welsh Miners, Resenting Government's Attitude, May Go Out

CARDIFF, Wales, Wednesday, March 22.—A strike of 500,000 Welsh coal miners is threatened as the result of a failure to secure a settlement of disputes with the mine owners regarding Sunday work and bonuses.

The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation decided yesterday to recommend that the conference delegates next Monday pass a resolution giving fourteen days' notice throughout the coalfields of an intention to strike unless a settlement is effected. The miners are said to be disappointed because their request for an interview with Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, was not heeded, and the leaders decided by a fourteen days' notice to force a crisis in order to make the Government act.

CITY BREVITIES.

Owing to slippery rails at Amsterdam Avenue and 106th Street, an Amsterdam Avenue car collided with a crosstown car at that point last evening and caused excitement among the passengers. Windows were smashed in both cars, but no one was seriously hurt.

Two scholarships in religious study have been established at Columbia, it was announced yesterday. The New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church donated the scholarships, which are worth $200 each. Much of the graduate study will be carried on in Union Seminary.

A conference of the Jewish labor organizations of the Eastern cities will be held on March 26 at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street. The purpose is to obtain equal rights for the Jews in the belligerent countries from the official peace congress of the nations.

Wolf Lang, a baker of 291 East Fourth Street, was charged by Inspector James J. O'Brien of the Health squad in the Municipal Term Court yesterday with having used 480 pounds of spotted eggs in his bakery products. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five days in jail.

Last week 1,541 persons died in the city, compared with 1,743 in the corresponding week of 1915, the rates being 14.90 and 16.68 per 1,000 of population. During the first twelve weeks of 1916 the death rate was 15.71, against the corresponding period of [illegible]

Another
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MOTOR TRUCK
"The truck of proven value"
1½ ton.....$1850
2 ton.....2150
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IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
WE carry a complete line of truck chassis on the floor for immediate delivery.
Bargains in re-built Federals now ready. Inspect our stock.
Repair service at our station or on the road 24 hours every day.
Morton W. Smith Co., Inc.
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24-HOUR SERVICE

ALL GAYNOR PAPERS TO BE SUBPOENAED

Thompson Committee Accountant Hunts for Letters in City Hall Cellar.

AFTER HIS BANK ACCOUNT

Seeking More Light on Early Subway Negotiations Between the Mayor and Shonts.

The Thompson Legislative Committee held no session yesterday, but its subcommittee, headed by Perley Morse, expert accountant, made a search of the archives in the cellar of the City Hall for letters of the late Mayor Gaynor. The committee hopes to find something that will throw light upon the negotiations between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company regarding the dual subway contracts. It is likely that when the committee meets again on Friday all the Gaynor letters will be subpoenaed from the Gaynor estate.

The arrangement for the search was made with Mayor Mitchel. The Mayor had a representative present. The subcommittee particularly wanted to find correspondence covering the period from Feb. 21 to March 28, 1910.

The committee will also endeavor to get possession of the late Mayor Gaynor's bank account.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said:

"President Shonts of the Interborough is left in the position where no one believes him. He has given the people the impression that he is fencing. Why, all this talk of friendship and obligations is intended to divert attention. I am not surprised that he failed to remember. I expected him to fail to remember certain parts and points.

"You can't expect a big man like Shonts, who has passed through fire, to break down and tell what obligations and commitments were. But what is the use of such fencing and forgetting? The testimony of Shonts, and other testimony connected with the late Edwin Hawly, an Interborough Director, and the Interborough-Metropolitan, raises the question how much rejuvenation of nearly defunct stocks and securities has been accomplished with subway blood.

Moss Mentions Prendergast.

"In view of the testimony brought out, where does Controller Prendergast stand now?"

The sub-committee has been inquiring carefully into the papers of the late Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Gaynor's will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn on Oct. 6, 1913. The entire estate goes to the five children, and the Kings County Trust Company is executor and trustee. Mayor Gaynor died on Sept. 10, 1913, but no effort has been made to have the appraisal of his estate finally determined. An estimated tax of $9,500 has been paid to the State Controller pending the final settlement.

Ernest C. Brower of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, counsel to the executor, claimed the privilege provided in the transfer tax law which permits a payment of this kind in case an estate is so involved that a hasty settlement would work hardship on the beneficiaries. In order to avoid a penalty of 25 per cent. over and above the original tax, the $9,500 was advanced to the State Controller. The payment of that sum, according to the lawyer, would indicate an estate of between $500,000 and $750,000. Mr. Brower said the latter estimate was not far out of the way.

The delay in asking for a final appraisal, Mr. Brower explained, was due to the fact that the late Mayor held many second mortgages. These were guaranteed by small companies, which might suffer bankruptcy if a forced settlement of the estate was demanded. The estate, according to the lawyer, is not now encumbered by a single piece of real estate. According to Mr. Brower, Mr. Gaynor accumulated all his property of any account before he became Mayor. The Mayor kept his own check books, which made it difficult to decipher the stubs, Mr. Brower said.

Mr. Brower added that nothing was found which might indicate that there was anything to conceal. The lawyer added that in examining the papers he had found nothing to make it necessary for him to change the high opinion of the late Mayor he had always entertained.

Mr. Gaynor's papers, said the lawyer, showed that he lived within his income while a member of the Supreme Court, but that his expenditures increased when he became Mayor. It is the opinion of Mr. Brower that this increase was due to Mayor Gaynor's lavishness on his St. James estate.

Willcox Tells of Delay.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commision, went over in detail yesterday the offer of the Interborough to build subway extensions with private capital, as set forth in the Shonts memorandum of March 22, 1910, to Mr. Willcox. After explaining the various negotiations, Mr. Willcox said:

"I have always believed that the efforts to bring the late Mayor's representatives into these primary negotiations, on the efforts on the part of representatives to evoke a solution, were the cause of several months' delay in settling the subway question. In November, 1910, the commission had offers for subway construction already before it, and the revenue-producing bonds having been exempted from computation in the debt limit, a time had been reached when it was absolutely necessary for the Interborough to present its best offer, if one was to be presented. Out of all this, therefore, came the offer of Dec. 5, 1910, which was in the judgment of the commission so favorable a proposal that it was referred to the Board of Estimate for the consideration of that body."

When the Thompson committee meets again on Friday it is probable that J. P. Morgan will be called as a witness. Richard V. Lindabury, attorney for the Morgan firm, communicated with Perley Morse yesterday, and said that Mr. Morgan would appear before the committee at any time he was needed. He said Mr. Morgan did not intend to go out of the city in the near future.

PRISONERS SHOOT A GUARD.

Overpower Providence Deputies While Being Taken to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—While thirty-one prisoners were being transported from the Providence County Court House to the State prison in Cranston today several of them overpowered Deputy Sheriffs Ralph Tillinghast and Nathan Colvin, took their guns, shot Tillinghast probably fatally, and beat Colvin into insensibility. Sixteen of the prisoners then fled, breaking up into groups of two and three. The remaining fifteen, which included a woman, attended to the wounds of the Deputy Sheriffs, one of them telephoning to the prison.

After Tillinghast had been taken to a near-by house the fifteen prisoners entered the big moving van in which they were being transported and drove to the prison, where they surrendered. Of the sixteen who fled, five had been returned to the prison early tonight and five others were reported captured by suburban police. Of the six still at large, two are armed with revolvers taken from the Deputy Sheriffs.

When the van containing the prisoners left the Court House Deputy Tillinghast took his seat with the driver, his back to the prisoners, while Colvin sat at the rear end of the wagon.

When within a mile of the prison the occupants of the wagon, handcuffed in groups of four and five, sprang up. A group of four at the front of the wagon pounced on Tillinghast and pulled him back into the van, while five others throttled Colvin. They took a gun and the keys to the handcuffs from Tillinghast and speedily released the whole party. Meantime those attacking Colvin had beaten him into insensibility with a blackjack.

Edward M. Mason, a negro, was the ringleader in the movement and took the keys from Tillinghast. As the prisoners, released from their handcuffs, started out of the wagon, one of them shot Tillinghast through the neck as he lay on the bottom of the van. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, where it is said that his condition is critical.

Edison Leaves for the South.

ORANGE, N. J., March 21.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison left for Florida today. He was as happy as a schoolboy. Even the fire of last night, which caused a loss of $18,000, did not deter him from looking forward to four weeks of vacation in his little laboratory in the South and in fishing. Mr. Edison had plans for reconstruction of the burned building ready before he went to bed last night, and this morning the material began to arrive. By noon all of the corrugated iron was on hand, and late in the afternoon the frame was going up. Recently he erected a building at his Silver Lake plant in forty-eight hours.

FOUNDED 1856
Spring top-coats for young men embodying a dual service—sightly on sunny days, protection on rainy days
Fancy tweeds and cheviots proofed by the cravenette process.
New pattern designs, exclusive color blends—smartly modeled and with unique collar treatment.
Easystride is the name we have given a new shoe we are introducing. Unlike most corrective foot wear, this shoe is graceful in appearance and possesses all essentials conducive to foot comfort. Made of soft glaced kid, with extended heel, cushion insole, built-in arch rest, close instep and heel grip, ample toe room and soles as flexible as a slipper.
Special feature—
Children's Hair Dressing Parlor—Third Floor.
BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Atlanta 2½ in.
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ARROW COLLARS
ARE FREE FROM THE SPECKS AND STAINS AND LAUNDRY FAULTS SO COMMON TO OTHER BRANDS
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

GIRL'S SUICIDE NOTE MAY BE CRIME CLUE

J. Frank Baxter, Whom Annie Richardson Accused, Held on Forgery Charge.

$1,000 EXPRESS ROBBERY

Many Stolen Travelers' Checks Cashed with Indorsement in Salesman's Name.

Miss Annie Richardson committed suicide last Thursday in a rooming house at 248 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, after writing a note to J. Frank Baxter, a salesman, who occupied an adjoining room, in which she said she had come to realize that he loved another woman and was about to desert her. She could not, she wrote, return to face her relatives in Barre, Vt., and she accused Baxter of ruining her life and killing her. She expressed the hope that, "if there is a just God, and I believe there is," Baxter would be punished for his "crime."

The letter and other facts in the case as obtained by the police received wide publicity in the newspapers. As a result Baxter was arrested last night on the charge of having forged travelers' checks for $1,000 issued by the American Express Company in January, 1915, to A. C. Baxter, a wealthy real estate dealer of Philadelphia.

The checks ranged in value from $20 to $50. The company stated that they had been stolen and that $980 worth had been cashed, signed with the name "A. C. Baxter" and indorsed by "J. Frank Baxter." Agents of the company had obtained no tangible clue until the stories containing Miss Richardson's letter were published. Then the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau was notified and Captain John Coughlin sent Detective Blank to interview Baxter.

The detective took the salesman to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, where he was questioned for an hour. He was then placed under arrest and the charge of forgery was put down alongside his name on the police blotter. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and Baxter obtained a bondsman and was released pending arraignment in the Adams Street police court this morning. He denied that he was guilty either of the theft of the checks or of forgery.

One of the checks recovered was cashed by W. S. Wessen of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Mr. Wessen said he was unable positively to identify the prisoner as the man who received the money. It was stated that the man who cashed the check had a card from the Paterson Y. M. C. A. made out in the name of J. Frank Baxter.

Another check was cashed by Richard Ravenhall, proprietor of the Ravenhall Baths at Coney Island, and others were cashed at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Bustanoby's, and the Bancroft House at Worcester, Mass.

According to the police, the name "J. Frank Baxter" on all of the checks recovered was in the same handwriting, but they were unable last night to obtain a specimen of the prisoner's handwriting in order to make comparison with the signature. The police said that A. C. Baxter of Philadelphia, to whom the checks were issued originally, did not receive them, and that his signature on the checks was a forgery. The circumstances under which the checks were stolen could not be obtained last night.

Baxter is 40 years old, and is employed by Baxter, Kelly & Faust, dry goods merchants of 47 Mercer Street. When he was questioned about Miss Richardson's suicide he said she was a corset fitter in a Fulton street department store in Brooklyn, and that they met about three years ago in a restaurant. Shortly after that they went to live in a Washington Avenue house as brother and sister. A year ago they moved to the house in Cumberland Street.

WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Rock Island Receiver to Provide for Interest Payments.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Attorneys for the receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway were instructed today by Judge George A. Carpenter of the Federal District Court to draw up an order providing for the issuance of $800,000 in new Series B receiver's certificates. These are to be subordinate to the first and refunding mortgage bonds and no proceeds are to be added to cash on hand for the payment, on April 1, of the interest, $1,808,820, on the $111,000,000 worth of outstanding first and refunding mortgage bonds.

The order of the court came after a day of argument concerning the payment of the various interest indebtedness on stocks and bonds that is falling due. Louis C. Krauthoff, attorney for the Peabody Stockholders' Committee, objected to the issuance of the certificates, and asked to be allowed to file a petition in answer to the receiver's petition asking for them. Attorneys for other interests opposed him, on the ground that it would only delay matters and so tie up the road's affairs that there would be a deficit in the April 1 interest and the holders of the first and refunding mortgage bonds would foreclose. Judge Carpenter refused to allow Attorney Krauthoff to file his petition.

Wallach Hats

A great many men agree with us that a Wallach Hat at $2 is the best hat value in New York.
YOU will, too—when you've come in and seen the smart new styles for Spring.
They're the sort of hats you've always wanted to wear.
Wallach Hats—$2
Stetson Hats—$3.50 to $8
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

the LILY CUP co.
equitable building

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
This ad. will save you $5.

OFFER TUMULTY A HOME.

Long Branch Chamber of Commerce Selects Cottage for Him.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 21.—Otis R. Harlan, actor, left here this afternoon for Washington authorized by the Chamber of Commerce to tender to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, a choice of seven cottages in Cedar Avenue, within a block of the Summer White House.

A resolution was passed at a meeting last night and Mr. Harlan was named to make the trip to Washington today. He also carried a letter signed by the President and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which reads in part:

The people of the City of Long Branch are anxious to have you stop here this Summer, near Shadow Lawn, and have arranged to present you with a cottage in Hollywood Park, within one block of the President's Summer home and on the same street. We have no mercenary objects in view, and are not seeking any benefit or advertising out of this proposition. It is done purely and solely as an expression of our good-will, as we feel that our city will be greatly honored by your presence.

The letter explained that Mr. Tumulty could make his own selection from seven houses.

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10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
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New Styles Worth Seeing Are Now At Both Stores
You can now buy Arnheim Clothes uptown or downtown. Duplicate styles, and the newest spring and summer imported and domestic materials, are being shown. Patterns and colors that will suit any fancy. An astonishing variety of weaves. Samples and Style Portfolio on request.
Suits and Top Coats, $20 to $50
TO MEASURE ONLY
Broadway and Ninth Street Arnheim 30 East 42nd Street Bet. Fifth & Madison Avs.
The Largest Merchant-Tailoring Establishment in the World.

Announcement
Prize Winners of RYZON Recipe Contest
Christine Terhune Herrick, Marion Harris Neil and Mrs. Julian Heath have made the following awards from the 8,379 recipes submitted by expert cooks for use of RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder. These awards were made, solely on the merits of the recipes, from typewritten copies identified by numbers, the judges having no knowledge of the persons to whom the awards were being made.
1st Prize—$100.00 for RYZON BABA, a new and delicious cake, to Mrs. Percy Duvall, Dower House, Rosaryville, Md.
2nd Prize—$50.00, for RYZON RICE POPOVERS, to Mrs. Frederick G. Wagner, Lakeview Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey.
3rd Prize—$25.00, for RYZON HEALTH BREAD, to Nettie A. Buchanan, 3 Hudson Terrace, Dobbs Ferry, New York.
Out of the thousands of excellent and carefully prepared recipes, the following twenty-three have also been selected to be purchased for the RYZON Baking Book at $5.00 each, in accordance with our published offer:
Ryzon Apriba Loaf, Mrs. C. W. Shaw, Mountainville, N. Y.
Ryzon Lemon Pot Pie, Mrs. K. E. Johnson, New York City.
Ryzon Pigeon Pie, Mrs. Harold A. Brown, Caldwell, N. J.
Ryzon Canton Biscuits, Mary R. Doggett, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryzon Pie Crust and Cookies in one, Mrs. Rachel F. Fink, White Plains, N. Y.
Ryzon Health Bread, No. 2, Mrs. N. S. Baker, Meriden, Conn.
Ryzon Layer Cocoa Cake, Miss Jennie Wallach, New York City.
Ryzon Nut Bread, Mrs. William H. Briggs, New York City.
Ryzon Ham Muffins, Mrs. Jeannette Young Norton, New York City.
Ryzon Nut Tart, Mrs. Aida B. Canniff, New York City.
Ryzon White Fruit Cake, Mrs. Harry Burgess, Nashville, Tenn.
Ryzon Toad in the Hole, Mrs. Maude Jervis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryzon Hominy Fritters, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, Washington, D. C.
Ryzon Danish Sand Cake, Mrs. Paula Lauggaard, New York City.
Ryzon Pineapple Fritters, Mrs. B. M. Smyth, Orange, N. J.
Ryzon Maryland Black Cake, Mrs. Julius Snowden, Laurel, Md.
Ryzon Meldone Pie Dinner, Mrs. A. S. Westcott, Edgewater, N. J.
Ryzon Sardine Biscuits, Mrs. Florence Lounds, Fort Lee, N. J.
Ryzon Currant Shortcake, Mrs. G. N. Hartley, Plainfield, N. J.
Ryzon Orange Tea Cakes, Mrs. C. C. Bigelow, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Ryzon Meat Fold-overs, Mrs. L. Boisse, Douglaston, L. I.
Ryzon Polish Guest Cake a la Reszke, Hulda Thompson, New York City.
Ryzon Coffee Crumb Cake, Mrs. M. Monnikendam, New York City.
Every one of the 8,379 ladies who submitted recipes will receive, free by mail, a RYZON Baking Book, which will be a complete manual of baking, up-to-date in every particular and containing original and valuable recipes not previously published or available for use in any other cookbook. This book will contain a complete account of the contest, involving the examination of 8,379 recipes which were tested by domestic science experts and practical cooks, requiring over two months' time, with final awards as above stated.
As the entire resources of the world are being drawn upon for the best possible recipes in every department of baking, and the preparation of the RYZON Baking Book involves many drawings and illustrations to make it the most attractive and comprehensive work of its kind, it will be about sixty days before it is ready for mailing.
Meanwhile, we thank our many thousands of friends for the interest manifested in RYZON, and feel sure they will all be pleased with the new RYZON Baking Book when received. The popularity of RYZON is growing in homes where pride is taken in having good things to eat and with the leading hotels, clubs and institutions of New York City, where the expert bakers and pastry cooks agree that RYZON is indeed "The Perfect Baking Powder."
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